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The Little Dead Girl

'Tis I here knocking at your door,
At every heart, at every head,
Don't be scared if you don't see me,
No one can see a child who's dead.

Ten years ago I was alive,
At Hiroshima my life sped,
A little girl just six that day,
I'll never grow up now I'm dead.

First burning fire caught up my hair,
Then both my eyes, and my hands next,
My body's now a heap of ash,
Cinders and ash, with cold wind mixed.

I ask of you no gift for me,
You cannot hug me to your heart,
A child burned like a paper scrap,
Can't laugh or taste a sugar sweet.

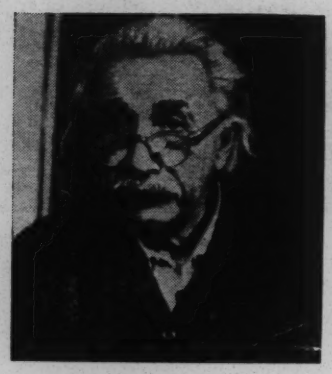
I'm knocking, knocking at your door,
Your name as gift is all I ask,
Sign so that children shan't be slain,
Sign so they still may taste and laugh.

Nazim Hikmet

The Little Dead Girl is the first of a suite of three poems. The other two are given on Page 11 of this issue.

Albert Einstein

1879—1955



Albert Einstein, a great man, a great scientist and a great humanist, is dead.

Author of the theory which led to the production of atomic energy, he determinedly went on record for the exclusively peaceful use of the immense forces contained in the atom. On many occasions he condemned the preparations for another war.

Einstein's life and work are stamped with a love of peace and a profound humanism which add a further glory to his name now that he is dead.

From All Sides New Voices Speak Out

His Holiness Pope Pius XII

In his important Easter Message the Pope expounded his ideas on thermonuclear weapons. The following are a few extracts:

'We bless all those whose activity has a decisive influence on the good of humanity... in order that they may not close, but rather open wide the gates to God's work; so that, sincerely prepared to reach a lasting understanding, they may throughout the world arrange treaties which will insure peace, start a progressive disarmament and thus spare humanity the destruction of a new war.'

The Pope then went on to deal with recent research in the field of nuclear energy and said:

'We exhort men of science and goodwill to persevere bravely and confidently in their theoretical and experimental study of instruments and materials, so as to attain a worthwhile production of easily accessible energy, which may be put to use where it is needed and contribute to lessening of the pressures of want and misery. And we pray Almighty God to illumine and direct that work which can render supreme service, human and moral as well as scientific, even while we beg him to prevent such great and noble effort from being turned into an infernal violence which would destroy everything.'

Great Britain: National Union of Journalists

At its recent Annual Delegate Conference, the National Union of Journalists adopted the following resolution:

'This A.D.M., conscious of the incalculable dangers of nuclear weapons, of the influence exerted on public opinion and on the international atmosphere by the press and of the high responsibility incumbent on journalists — calls upon all members of the N.U.J. to contribute conscientiously in their work towards the lessening of international tension and at all times to avoid adding to an atmosphere in which nuclear weapons might be used.'

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During Easter a number of important British trade union and co-operative organisations held their annual conferences. A strong peace trend is shown in the resolutions adopted as, for example, by the National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers, the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and the Co-operative Party.

Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly

After a three-hour debate in which ten M.P.s spoke, the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly unanimously demanded the abolition of all nuclear weapons. The motion was presented by Mr. Arnold Feusi, M.P. for Pelly and member of the Commonwealth Co-operative Federation.

This decision was taken a fortnight after 200 representatives from all over the province had lobbied the members of the Legislative Assembly at the call of the Canadian Peace Congress. During the lobby 14 members of the Assembly, including several members of the provincial government, signed the Vienna Appeal.

French Federal Union of Ex-Servicemen

At its recent Congress, the Federal Union of Ex-Servicemen and Victims of War, which has a membership of 500,000, adopted several important motions. One of these demands the banning of atomic, bacteriological and all other weapons of mass destruction and the peaceful use of nuclear energy; another once again urges the peaceful settlement of conflicts through negotiation and demands disarmament and the establishment of a system of collective security. The delegates also unanimously adopted a motion stating that the Federal Union places its hopes in a four power conference before the Federal German Republic is rearmed.

Public Figures

Mr. Vilvaldo Lima, Senator, President of the Brazilian Red Cross.

In an interview with a Rio de Janeiro daily, Mr. Vivaldo Lima, a Labour Party Senator, President of the Brazilian Red Cross, has given his support to the campaign against the preparations for atomic war.

He recalled that he is the author of a proposed addition to the Geneva Convention to protect the civilian populations from the effects of nuclear weapons. This draft must be approved and then submitted to the governments by the Red Cross Conference in New Delhi in 1956. Mr. Lima then went on:

'As a result of my past attitude, my training as a doctor and my own character, I am revolted by the idea that the nations should some day settle their differences through another war and particularly by the use of such execrable methods. I am confident that a movement for the banning of such weapons will bear fruit.'

Mr. Maruf Damalibi M. P. (Syria), former Speaker of Parliament, former Prime Minister, member of the Executive Committee of the People's Party.

'The first campaign for the Stockholm Appeal prevented the use of atomic weapons in Korea. The second campaign for a Five Power Peace Pact resulted in the Geneva Conference which put an end to the war in Viet Nam.

'This third campaign will result in the banning of atomic and thermonuclear weapons and the destruction of existing stocks, and will save mankind from the disaster of atomic war, the extent of which it is difficult even for atomic scientists to estimate.'

Mr. Rajagopalachari, former Governor-General of India.

In Madras on March 13 Mr. Rajagopalachari publicly asked the United States to state that they would not use atomic weapons. He recalled that the Soviet Union has already urged the banning of nuclear weapons and as stated that she will not use them if the other nations agree not to do so.

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Women's Organisations Support Campaign

The article under the above title on this page of our April 1st issue contained an unfortunate error. The part of the article in question should have read: 'The World Congress of Mothers being organised by the W.I.D.F. has also received the support of organisations in a number of countries. Other organisations have approached the W.I.D.F., including women co-operators, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, etc.'

Campaign for Vienna Appeal Launched in Britain and Poland

At a special meeting on April 2 attended by representatives of local committees and by leading members of the peace organisations of scientists, writers, artists and other cultural groupings, the British Peace Committee formally opened the campaign for the Vienna Appeal against the Preparations of Atomic War. All those present at the meeting signed the Appeal and unanimously adopted an appeal to the people of Britain which said:

'The decision to make H bombs and to turn any future large-scale conflict into an atomic war has been taken in opposition to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the British people.

'This decision, together with the ratification of the plans to rearm West Germany, represents a deadly threat to the security of all peoples.

'In particular, it endangers the existence of every man, woman and child in Britain, as well as of future generations.

'Plans for nuclear war, West German rearmament, interference in China's affairs and creation of military blocs, are the aims of Governments wishing to impose their views on others by the threat of superior force. They are the aims of Governments which do not wish to settle disputes by negotiation and agreement. To embark on such a course with nuclear weapons is to be guilty of actions which can lead to the massacre of millions.

'The people thus find themselves in a position in which their wishes for peace by negotiation and agreement are being flouted and ignored.

'But the people are strong enough to change this situation. They can compel the Governments to meet and to agree, as they have done before. Now is the time for people of all views to get together and to work together in common action for peace and thus save this country and the world from the consequences of nuclear power politics.

'We call on everyone to support the Appeal of the World Council of Peace to stop the preparations for atomic war.

'We call on everyone to take action individually and through their organisations so that the fullest force of public opinion is brought to bear on every M.P. and individual occupying a position of responsibility in public life.'

The Appeal then calls for:

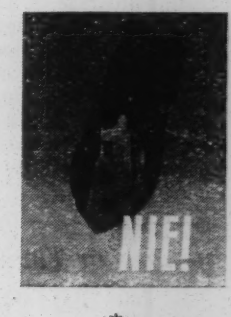
— collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal;

— organisation of deputations and petitions to M.P.s;

— adoption of resolutions from local groups and organisations calling for action by Church, trade union, co-operative, soc ia and political bodies of all kinds.

On April 3 was held the Third Congress of the Polish Peace Movement in the newly reconstructed National Concert Hall in Warsaw where the Chopin International Competition was held recently.

More than 1,000 delegates elected at local meetings took part, together with representatives of the Peace Movements of 11 countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Sweden. The Congress decided to open the signature campaign against preparations for atomic war on April 16 and 17 and elected a new Peace Committee with the writer Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz as President.



The photographs show two posters the Polish Peace Committee put out to mark the Congress and the opening of the signature campaign.

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Campaign Ended in Czechoslovakia

9,495,226 Czechoslovak citizens — that is, practically the whole of the adult population — signed the Vienna Appeal during the campaign, which lasted from February 28 to March 27. This important result of the action of the Czechoslovak Peace Movement was made public by the National Peace Committee at a ceremony in Prague. Mr. Antonin Zapotocky, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, was the last to sign, thus marking the end of the campaign.

Italy: Better Results than Ever Before

Postcard issued for Easter by the Italian Peace Movement.

More than six million signatures had been collected in Italy by April 7, giving some indication of the great effort that has been put into the campaign which is continuing with unabated vigour and enthusiasm.

The Italian Peace Committee met on that date to review the campaign thus far and a number of points were made by the General Secretary of the Movement, Mr. Adamoli.

— the results are better than those obtained at the same stage of the campaigns for the Stockholm and Berlin Appeals;

— the local peace committees and the Movements generally have found better forms of work in this campaign;

— important expressions of support have been obtained and there have been moves along the lines of the Vienna Appeal in various circles.

In the course of the campaign the Movement has strengthened its organisational basis, particularly in the districts of Florence, Reggio, Bologna, Bari, Siena and Agrigento, where hundreds of peace committees have been set up in factories, villages and localities.

A new feature of the campaign is the active participation of the Catholic masses. A big number of local officials of the Christian Democratic Party and Catholic trade union, youth and women's organisations have played a direct role in the development of the campaign.

The influence of this trend is being felt even in ecclesiastical and governmental circles. The example we give of 15 officials of Catholic organisations in Naples is not unique: there are many others in Emilia, the Venice region and Tuscany.

Italian Catholic Officials Issue Petition

In Naples, 15 officials of various Catholic organisations have made a special contribution to the signature campaign. It shows the influence the Vienna Appeal is having in Catholic circles and seems likely to evoke a considerable response in the province of Naples. They drew up an appeal of their own containing extracts from the Pope's Easter Message and the text of the Vienna Appeal, together with a brief explanatory note which ends as follows:

'Inspired by the words of the Holy Father and with a greater confidence and determination to save our families than we have had hitherto, we shall sign the Vienna Appeal for the destruction of all atomic weapons in all countries. Work for peace cannot and must not be the privilege of a few; all must put their efforts into this holy crusade. We Italian Catholics want to be in the first rank: in our families and organisations, for the common salvation and to save peace, we shall forge the chain of Faith and Life.'

The fifteen signatories are: Mr. Ambrosino, Mr. Barbello, Mr. Beato, Mr. Chiaramonde, Mr. Cramera, Mrs. Fabricatore, Mr. Festa, Mr. Masecchia, Mr. Molinari, Mr. Praglogla, Mr. Sala and Mr. Sarno, respectively President or Chairman of the Catholic Associations of Santa Maria la Bruna, Buon Cammino, San Antonio, S. S. dell' Arco, Santa Anna de Vasto, the Sacred Heart of Jesus, San Antonio de Padova, Madona dell' Arco, Maria del Carmine, the Assumption and the Heart of Jesus. To these must be added Mr. Prisco, censor of the Catholic Association of San Gennaro; Mr. Della Jacono and Mr. Disa, respectively secretaries of the Catholic Associations of San Antonio and the Sacred Heart.

Our photograph shows the petition form that is being circulated by the Peace Movement in Chile. Inside, there is a space for signatures, the text of the Vienna Appeal and the names of the members of the Sponsoring Committee for the campaign. The Committee has been joined by many personalities, a first list of whom was given in Bulletin No 8. To these must now be added Mr. Alvarez Goldsack, President of the National Movement of the People; Mr. Alejandro Rios Valdivia, Vice-President of the Radical Party; Mr. Tomas Reyes Vicuna, Vice-President of the National Falange (a Catholic party); Mr. Guillermo del Perdegal, former Minister of State; and nine M.P.s of the Popular Socialist Party, the party in power.

Great Success of the Campaign in China

400,505,997 signatures

collected from February 14 to April 10

The Chinese people have brought the collection of signatures to the Appeal against the preparations for atomic war to a successful conclusion. In the period starting February 14, when the campaign was officially launched throughout China, tens of thousands of signature collectors were mobilised and collecting committees were set up even in the most remote parts of that vast country which contains a quarter of the world's population. Innumerable rallies, conferences and meetings were held to popularise the aims of the campaign.

In the Citizen's Advice Bureaux, which are like little communities, where the inhabitants of the neighbourhood come to post their letters and then stay for a cup of tea and a smoke, while they exchange news or ask advice, etc. a new table was installed which attracted attention because of its coloured posters and new banners. Upon it were forms and parchments saying: 'Sign the Vienna Appeal!'

For nearly three months the Appeal of the World Council of Peace circulated on the building sites, in the factories, in the fields and even in the mountains. Likewise it was to found in Moslem mosques and Buddhist temples.

In this way a nation 600 million strong was able to give its verdict on the preparations for atomic war — a powerful verdict of 'NO!' backed by the signatures of 400,505,997 men and women.

The communique published by the Chinese Committee at the end of the campaign states:

'This campaign is a living proof that the Chinese people are for peace and that they wish to devote themselves to the peaceful work of building up their homeland. The Chinese people, with all the other peoples of the world, will carry on the struggle for the lessening of international tension, for the reduction of armaments, for the banning of atomic weapons and for the defence of peace in Asia and throughout the world.'

Indonesian Trade Unions:

It Depends on the Efforts of the Peoples

The Vienna Appeal has been signed in Indonesia by the General Secretary and by all the members of the Central Bureau of the Indonesian T.U.C. (S.O.B.S.I.), the country's most important workers' organisation. The Bureau also published a statement in which it condemns the aggressive manoeuvres in Asia as a threat to the security of the peoples of the whole world. Pointing out the seriousness of the recent N.A.T.O. decision, the Bureau states that 'it constitutes a serious danger for all mankind'. The statement concludes: 'It depends on the efforts of the peoples whether or not atomic war is prevented.'

The World Council's Appeal was also signed unanimously by the delegates at a meeting of the Eastern Java section of the Barison Tani (Peasants' Association).

The signature-collecting campaign is going ahead in Jakarta, Bandung and the other towns of Indonesia. Many scientists, students of Jakarta University and well-known individuals in Indonesian public life have signed already.

Mr. Kartasamita, President of the National Co-ordinating Committee of Political Parties, stated as he signed: 'We must prove that we can thwart the preparations for atomic war.' Mrs. Sundarnino, Lady Mayoress of Jakarta, another signatory, stated: 'I hope that my example will be followed by many others.'

Men and Women, Do Not Forget...

The whole world knows the name of Aikichi Kuboyama, the Japanese fisherman who was stricken by radioactive ash from the Bikini H bomb explosion and died subsequently in a Tokyo hospital after six months of fearful suffering.

We are giving here extracts from a letter sent by his widow to the recent conference of Asian lawyers.

'In spite of all the efforts of the best doctors, my husband's life could not be saved. He died at five to seven on the evening of September 23, 1954 and his last words were "no more atomic and hydrogen bombs". He left three young children, his parents and myself, all overwhelmed with grief.

'I hate the hydrogen bomb and I hope that nobody else will ever have to endure the sufferings which we have known.

'Men and Women!

'I beg you not to forget the words spoken by my husband on his deathbed:

' "No more experiments with the H bomb!"

' "Ban atomic and hydrogen bombs!" '

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● In the town of Hino-mashi, which has 10,000 inhabitants, 6,000 people attended a meeting against atomic weapons and adopted a resolution in favour of the Vienna Appeal. Professor Ikuo Oyama, President of the Japanese Peace Committee, was among those present.

At the time of writing, 5,088 signatures have been collected in Hino-mashi — i.e. more than half the population have already signed the Vienna Appeal.

● At Bibai, in the district of Hokkaido, 45,000 signatures have been collected in two months.

The Mayor of Bibai, which has a population of 90,000, is Chairman of the local committee of the National Council against A and H bombs.

The total of signatures collected in Japan against atomic war now stands at nearly 24 million.

ARAB CONFERENCE

The Bulletin of the World Council has already described the situation created in the Near and Middle East as a result of foreign interference imposing military pacts on the countries of this region and involving them in war coalitions. This policy has produced a tense situation, especially on the Turkish-Syrian border.

The fact that a major western power has joined in the military pact concluded between Turkey and Iraq has shown the emptiness of the pretexts of 'regional defence' and has still further disturbed and alarmed the peoples of this region. The seriousness of the danger inherent in this situation led the participants in the Arab Conference, of which we gave a preliminary report in our last issue, to take appropriate steps.

The Conference decisions included a Message to the Arab peoples, a resolution denouncing the Turkey-Iraq Pact and all other aggressive pacts and the setting up of a permanent bureau.

The Conference adopted a further resolution supporting Syria in its resistance to the warlike blackmailing pressure with which she has lately been faced:

'At the behest of the imperialists, Turkey is carrying on a campaign of pressure and provocation against Syria which is incompatible with the most elementary diplomatic principles and practice and constitutes an intervention in Syria's internal affairs, an attack on her national sovereignty and dignity aiming at incorporating her in the Turkey-Iraq pact which has been repudiated by her people, her parliament and her government.'

The resolution on the pact states:

'The Arab peoples, who are struggling to defend their national sovereignty and independence and to protect their children from death and their country from ruin, have energetically resisted the imperialists' plans for alliances and military 'aid', and have already thwarted a number of them.

The Arab Conference is unanimous in denouncing the Turkey-Iraq Pact and all imperialist pacts.'

It will be remembered that this conference, which was held in Damascus at the beginning of April, was attended by a number of very important figures from Syria, the Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq including Mr. Iksan Jaberi, Syrian M.P. and Chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission; Dr. Maruf Dawalibi, Syrian M.P., former minister and former Speaker of Parliament; Mr. Kamal Djumblat, Lebanese M.P., former government minister and President of the Progressive Socialist Party.

Note from Iraq Peace Council to Arab Governments

'The ratification of the Turkey-Iraq Pact by the Iraq Parliament and Government has created a dangerous situation in the Middle East. The danger arises not only from the immediate results of this pact, namely the alignment of Iraq's military and economic policy with Turkey's bellicose policy, but also in the efforts to extend the pact to include Iran and Pakistan and the Arab countries with the ultimate aim of linking it with N.A.T.O. This would turn the Near East into a theatre of the 'armed peace' policy of adventure and provocations. To this must be added the loss of national sovereignty and the deterioration of living standards, culture and morality.

'On various occasions Arab governments have recognised the evil results of this pact, the least of which would be disharmony between the Arab countries. These are the reasons which led some governments to decline participation.

'Today the trend which is gaining ground in Asia is the peace trend. The Asian peace front, which was consolidated by the Five Principles of Nehru and Chou En-lai, is today playing an important part in international politics.

'We call on you to consolidate this immense front and to take part in it so as to ensure peace for our continent and the world.'

Conference of Asian Countries

New Delhi, April 6—10, 1955

For five days the representatives of more than half the world's population discussed in a great conference the security and well-being of their peoples.

The world press, press agencies and broadcasting stations have reported this important meeting which brought Asians together to decide their own affairs and their own destiny. Two hundred delegates from 16 Asian countries and many observers from non-Asian countries attended and took part in the discussions on questions of vital interest to the peoples of this great continent with its ancient civilisations.

Korea has not yet been reunited; foreign intervention in China's coastal waters is growing in volume and this country of 600 million inhabitants has not yet been admitted to its rightful place in the United Nations; military pacts like S.E.A.T.O. threaten the security of Asia; the Geneva agreements are not being observed; and the call of the Japanese people thrice stricken by atomic weapons rises with ever-growing force: they have not ceased to draw the attention of the world to the disastrous consequences of the use of weapons of mass destruction.

It was on problems like these and many others that the Conference was to express its views.

From Ceylon, China, India, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Syria, Viet Nam and the Soviet Union came men and women inspired by the five principles of peaceful co-existence. They gathered in the capital of India to make their contribution to consolidating friendship between the peoples of Asia, extending the peace area and defending their national aspirations.

There were three plenary sessions on April 6, 7 and 10, the other two days being devoted to work in commissions.

On April 9, the delegation leaders were received by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, and by Prime Minister Nehru.

'Colonialism in all its froms must go!'

In her opening speech. Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and leader of the Indian delegation, stressed the importance of the five principles of co-existence for Asian security and world peace.

'We must stand for peaceful development and resist all military pacts and arrangements', she stated. 'Colonialism in all its forms — open or covert — must go and a united effort has to be made by all the peoples of the world to ban the use of all nuclear weapons.'

The other speakers during this first session, including Dr. Kuo Mo-jo of China, Mr. Agrawal of India and Mrs. Pak Den Ai of Korea, all stressed the need for the countries of Asia and the whole world to observe the Five Principles.

'The peoples of Asia have learned from experience that colonialism brings only war and misery. They are determined to put an end to such a dark period of history,' stated Dr. Kuo Mo-jo. 'This conference will help us to develop mutual understanding between our peoples and consolidate the links of friendship and peace on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence.'

'Panch Shila' Inspired the Conference

Before the Indian delegation presented its report, which covered all the political problems of Asia and therefore was in the nature of a general report, representatives from India, China, Pakistan, Japan, the Soviet Union, Syria and Viet Nam had taken the floor. They all expressed their people's full support for the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, 'the only way to peace'.

It was Dr. Anup Singh, M.P., former Indian chief delegate to the United Nations Commission for Korea, who presented the report. It reads in part:

'With the declaration of the Five Principles the world was informed that times have changed. The two biggest Asian countries have combined not for collective aggression, but for collective peace. Since then, country after country in Asia has endorsed these five principles and Asian solidarity is a reality today.'

A Programme for Peace . . .

Dr. Singh then made a detailed study of the political problems and put forward the following recommendations:

1) Prohibition and control of weapons of mass destruction.

— The destruction of existing stocks and the conclusion of an international agreement to ban their manufacture.

2) Colonialism and foreign interference in the internal affairs of Asian countries.

— Scrupulous adherence to the Geneva agreements in Indo-China; the return of West Irian to Indonesia of which it is an integral part; the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Taiwan and the offshore islands belonging to the People's Republic of China, etc...

On this point Dr. Singh stated:

'We demand the complete end of the pernicious system of colonialism in every part of the world... We demand that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Asia.'

3) Danger to Asia from military alliances and pacts which divide the countries of Asia.

The speaker quoted the example of S.E.A.T.O. as a device to impose foreign domination in Asia against the will of its peoples.

4) Admission of the People's Republic of China to its rightful place in the United Nations Organisation.

5) Normalisation of diplomatic relations between the countries of Asia.

6) The peaceful unification of Korea and the withdrawal of foreign troops.

7) The restoration of the United Nations Organisation to its original purpose.

Dr. Singh then dealt with the question of racial discrimination which he described as being 'the very negation of our common humanity'.

He concluded by stressing that the Five Principles are the only way of ensuring peaceful co-existence.

The Five Principles

- **Mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity and sovereignty**
- **Non-aggression**
- **Non-interference in one another's international affairs**
- **Equality and mutual benefit**
- **Peaceful co-existence**

... which Aroused General Interest

Dr. Singh's report was followed by a wide discussion during which the Conference heard speakers from China, Japan, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Syria, Ceylon, Korea, Lebanon, Jordan, Mongolia, Nepal and Viet Nam. There were several from each country, each with his own problems and experiences. Mr. Matsumoto, Senator and former Vice-President of the Japanese Senate, stressed the atomic danger: 'Asia must not allow anyone to use atomic and hydrogen bombs'. Mr. Djumblat, a Lebanese M.P., president of the Progressive Socialist Party, vigorously condemned foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Arab countries through military pacts and military 'aid'. All expressed their conviction that the Conference of Asian Countries was an event of the first importance in the history of Asia.

After the general discussions the conference split up into commissions: political, social, scientific, economic and cultural.

Asia Will Observe the Anniversary of August 6

At the end of the proceedings the delegates adopted important resolutions including a political text containing the following points:

1) Full support for the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and solidarity.

2) Prohibition and control of weapons of mass destruction; the observance throughout Asia of August 6, 1955, the tenth anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

3) Restoration to the People's Republic of China of its rightful place in the United Nations.

4) Normalisation of diplomatic relations between the countries of Asia.

5) Message to the Bandung Conference wishing it every success.

6) Appeal to the peoples of Asia to reinforce their solidarity on the threshold of a new period in history.

This political resolution also deals with opposition to military pacts such as S.E.A.T.O. and the Turkey-Iraq Pact; strict implementation of the Geneva agreement in Indo-China; and the questions of Taiwan, West Irian, Goa, etc.

In Defense of Culture

The conference recommended that scrupulous care be taken of the historical and cultural monuments which adorn the continent of Asia and glorify its peoples and expressed its conviction that it is possible and necessary to expand exchanges between the national cultures of Asia. The peoples of Asia must adapt their respective educational systems so as to promote knowledge of each other's culture.

Science in the Service of Progress

The possibilities of the peaceful use of atomic energy are to be discussed at the forthcoming United Nations Conference in Geneva, says the resolution on scientific questions adopted by the Conference. 'It raises the hope that leading countries will agree to release information on their scientific and technical experience in this field. To develop this field and to make use of knowledge already available, the Asian countries have a special responsibility for creating an agency of their own for promoting co-operation and co-ordination in this field.' This would lead to rapid reconstruction and development in the countries of Asia.

For the Children — the Citizens of Tomorrow

The Commission on Social Questions held an extensive discussion on the conditions of women and children. The following are extracts from the resolution on this question adopted by the Conference:

'This conference believes that unless women enjoy equal status and full opportunities for active participation in all walks of public life... and unless our children — the citizens of tomorrow — are provided with adequate facilities for healthy growth, the development of our nations will be retarded.

'We call on all Asian women to strive for the elimination of colonialism and war, for it is only under such conditions conducive to peace that women and children can enjoy their full rights.'

The Conference also adopted a resolution on economic questions which urges the following measures:

1) Immediate lifting of the embargo on trade between the countries of Asia imposed by the colonialists.

2) Establishment of international economic relations on the basis of mutual benefit.

3) Rapid industrialisation of Asian countries.

4) Exchange of information concerning trade and economic developments.

The appeal of the representatives of various religions adopted by the Conference states:

'Asia is the cradle of all the great religions of the world and religious followers in Asia constitute a great force for peace.'

5000 Persons Greet the Conference

The Conference ended on Sunday, April 10. The chairman assured the delegates that permanent contact would be established between the countries that took part to ensure the implementation of the decisions taken.

At a reception in Azad Park given to the Conference by the Delhi City Council, 5,000 people came to greet the 200 participants.

We have pleasure in presenting a speech by Professor Frédéric Joliot-Curie, President of the World Council of Peace.

This speech was delivered in Drancy in the Seine Department of France to the National Assembly for Peace, an account of which was given in the previons number of the Bulletin of the World Council of Peace.

Speech by

The possibility of liberating nuclear energy is an event of great importance in human history; it has often been compared with the discovery of fire. It constitutes a very great jump forward in the development of man's power, doubtless even the greatest since the very earliest times.

The freeing of nuclear energy — people have got into the habit of saying atomic energy — on a grand scale is the fruit of a series of inventions based on discoveries made by scientists whose aim is to increase our knowledge of nature without giving a great deal of thought to the way in which their discoveries will be applied.

These scientists are well aware that any new knowledge, any new discovery will sooner or later be put into practical application and that, depending on the motives behind this application, the results can be either very good or very bad. That is what makes people say that all scientific discoveries have beneficient and destructive aspects. It is only one step from this to the argument that science is moral or immoral, according to the case under consideration. Science is neither moral nor immoral; it is men who must be judged, for it is they who use the results of science for good or evil ends. It would be frivolous to say that scientists have no responsibility, since it is their work which is at the bottom of all kinds of applications. But it is precisely the awareness of their responsibility which should prevent them from being indifferent and from becoming the accomplices of those who do not hesitate to use the results of science for the most dangerous purposes.

Drawing strength from their authority and competence, scientists must speak out and work side by side with all who want science to bring mankind happiness and not misfortune.

Science, which has enabled us to harness great natural forces to useful ends, will enable us to overcome the scourges of the present day, like hunger and certain major diseases. But mankind is still young; the capital of accumulated knowledge is small in spite of appearances and would doubtless not suffice to overcome the unforeseen and terrible dangers with which nature can threaten us. Mankind dare not run the risk of being disarmed by braking, let alone stopping, the development of science under the false pretext that men are incapable of preventing the destructive use of its discoveries. It is in everyone's interest that the scientists should go on with their work of ceaselessly increasing our knowledge of nature.

Atomic energy can bring us the greatest benefits, but also immense destruction 'in the criminal hands that thrust the peoples towards war', to quote a striking expression of Pierre Curie apropos of radioactivity. Let us look at the ground covered in the last few years alone.

One aeroplane carrying one single atomic bomb of the type that is today called the 'Little Bomb' managed, on August 6, 1945, to wreak as much destruction as more than a thousand aeroplanes carrying the heaviest explosive and incendiary bombs.

The era of a new and terrible weapon of mass destruction had opened. It was only some months later that the full horror or such destruction was realised and that mankind began to understand that it had to face a new problem.

Quite naturally, it was the scientists who first appreciated the danger. As I have often pointed out, it was the American scientists on the James Franck Committee who, two months before the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, sent a message to President Truman giving him clear warning of the grave international consequences of a decision to use this weapon and that it could not fail to be condemned by world public opinion.

Since that time, many scientists, either in groups or individually, have repeated the warning, but they have too often been content to inform public opinion of the devastating effects of these new weapons without opposing their use.

After the first bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki many so-called 'improved' types were periodically announced and tested: they had a destructive power of up to ten times that of the first bombs.

A new step forward was taken with the manufacture of thermonuclear devices. The bombs of this type which have been tested up till now are said to be at least a thousand times more powerful than the first atomic bomb. Already certain people have considered the possibility of bombs encased in an envelope of cobalt which, on explosion, would emit radioactive clouds. Such clouds could circle round the earth for long periods and would cause the often fatal lesions which the use of strong doses of radium and X rays has shown us. The radioactive element contained in these wandering clouds would give off rays whose power would only be reduced by half in five years. It is to this that Einstein was referring in 1950 when he said that the poisoning of the atmosphere by radioactivity and hence the destruction of all life on earth had come within the sphere of technical possibilities.

While it is exact to say that such a cataclysm has come within the sphere of technical possibilities, it must be added that a very great number of these bombs would have to be made. The price would therefore have to be paid and it is doubtless only by a large-scale mobilisation of the efforts of all mankind that total destruction could be made certain. We can say that an effort on this scale aimed at annihilating the human race is impossible, if only because of the instinct of self-preservation which is so strong in every man.

It might, of course, be said that, should an atomic conflict break out, the cumulative effect of a series of nuclear explosions, even if they were spread out over a long period of time, would in the end lead to the same result. To this we may object that the destruction of human lives and of material would rapidly mount up and that the production of atomic weapons would become well-nigh impossible. At this stage the amount of radioactivity emitted would doubtless not be sufficient to destroy all life on the planet, though we can imagine the state of the survivors and the difficulties they would have to overcome.

I wanted to make this brief reply to those who distort the statements of Einstein and other scientists and consciously or unconsciously create a dangerous wave of panic by looking on these statements as prophesies of the near and certain end of the world.

It is nonetheless true that the use of these weapons in a conflict can bring about immense destruction of human, animal and vegetable life and of material.

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In the present state of international tension there is a growing propaganda campaign which on the one hand tries to make people believe in the overwhelming superiority of the United States in the field of thermonuclear weapons and, on the other, boosts the horror of the devastation that these weapons can bring about. This propaganda is a weapon in the cold war and it is disseminated for purposes of blackmail.

Political blackmail of the atomic bomb variety has been exerted against certain governments since 1945 in order to develop a crusading attitude, to keep them in their coalition and bring others into it, without, of course, forgetting all the advantages of this policy for the leader.

There is also — and it is by no means the smallest danger — the terror blackmail that is being exerted against peoples to try and force them to give way to unjustifiable demands and on other peoples less directly threatened to get them to press the former to meet these demands.

The devastating power of the hydrogen bomb is also being exploited in a most treacherous way which consists in trying to rivet attention exclusively on that weapon by boosting its apocalyptic power, in order to make people forget and to minimise by the effect of contrast the enormous damage weaked by the first atomic bombs and get public opinion in a number of countries, particularly the United States, to accept their use in a local or general conflict.

Yet it is difficult to forget that the atomic bomb, the 'tactical' bomb of the type just tested in Nevada, can kill tens of thousands

by Professor Joliot-Curie

of human beings in a fraction of a second as at Hiroshima. Those who are carrying out the tests have the audacity to christen these bombs with peaceful names like 'Baby' or 'Grandfather' to get the public used to the idea of an atomic war.

We must vigorously denounce all these attempts to poison public opinion and to prevent them from being successful we must inform the public as exactly as possible on the extent of the dangers and at the same time propose solutions which can ward them off. Even in the greatest danger, there can be no panic when each person knows the road he must follow to avoid disaster. This road exists, we shall never weary of repeating that it exists of necessity since, however immense the forces we are confronted with, they were nevertheless liberated by men, so that the latter are fully capable of directing their use to peaceful ends. The situation would be quite different if we were faced with the terrible threat of natural forces; if, for example, it had been announced that our planet must soon collide with a huge meteorite.

Millions of men and women put their signature to the Stockholm Appeal to demand the banning of weapons of mass destruction. No one can honestly deny the influence of this Appeal which was successful in staying the hand of those who were on the point of using the atomic bomb in Korea. Thanks to the manœuvre denounced a moment ago, these same people who want war think that they have now neutralised public opinion and that they can therefore plan to use this weapon again. Have we not recently heard blatant statements that the atomic bomb would be used if a conflict were to break out in Asia. Then there were the decisions taken in December 1954 by the N.A.T.O. Council, the great gravity of which was revealed in Mr. Spaak's statement.

Such is the situation in which we find ourselves. Public opinion of worried and in many cases frightened; it is still too confused and ignorant, thus playing into the hands of the blackmailers. And to this must be added the many who do not pay any heed to these problems either from indifference or because they are afraid to look truth in the face or because they think themselves powerless to take any action which can avert the danger.

We all know people who adopt a resigned and fatalistic attitude in the face of these terrible threats — an attitude which is absolutely unjustifiable. It is wrong to state that men can do nothing to avert such a danger. We must ceaselessly explain that man, who has created these forces, can prevent them from being used for his destruction. The solution exists, it is that proposed in the Vienna Appeal, and its implementation depends on each and every one of us.

The confusion which prevents or hinders action is also being sown by contradictory propaganda which stresses the destructive power of atomic weapons and states that mankind is in danger of total destruction, while simultaneously distributing to the people manuals of civil defence of astounding naivety. In many American cities there are periodical and spectacular atomic civil defence exercises. All this is not the work of simpletons, they are doing it above all to reduce their people's resistance to the use of nuclear weapons.

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Another dangerous and paradoxical position which has already quite a number of supporters can be summed up as follows: war would mean the use of thermonuclear bombs the effect of which would be the destruction of mankind; therefore the adage that war will be eliminated because of its very horror has at last become true and the H bomb is the best guarantee of peace. So it is pointless to take action.

This argument is not in every case put forward by those who always make some excuse or other for not taking civic action. It is also advanced by certain individuals who want to soften up public opinion so as to have their hands free to unleash their crusade.

The existence of stocks of atomic and thermonuclear bombs and the continuation of their manufacture cannot be a guarantee of peace. Once public opinion had been disarmed, those who want war would have it all their own way in starting a conflict, especially now that they have made dispositions for aggression in Europe and Asia. In the course of such a conflict, in spite of all the assurances of the apostles of 'tactical atomic weapons', it would not take long for the whole range of these weapons to be used; from destructive device to destructive device the most murderous weapons would be employed.

For those who are driving to war, the existence of stocks of these weapons is a permanent temptation to unleash a preventive war.

To look on the hydrogen bomb as a guarantee of peace means heading for a race, a race in the fabrication and testing — dangerous in itself — of ever more deadly atomic weapons.

This is a major danger which makes pretence and trickery impossible. It is the immediate destruction of existing stocks that must be achieved and the banning of their manufacture under control. The powerful expression of these demands by all sections of the people throughout the world will be heard by the governments and they will have an effect on the U.N. Disarmament Commission. Thus we shall once again have a right to hope that this important international commission will do much for the maintenance of peace.

But it is necessary to act quickly for not a week goes by without public opinion in various countries being influenced by threatening statements by generals, admirals, M.P.s and government ministers. Taking a strictly objective view, it is clear that these threatening declarations and plans all come from the same side, the side that denies the possibility of peaceful co-existence between different systems and strives to foment a crusading attitude by describing the system to be destroyed as immoral, aggressive and inhuman.

This side tries to present a crusade with atomic weapons as being necessary in order to preserve and extend a system which in their view is the only one worthy of man.

Many good people who sincerely think — as they have a right to — that the system under which they live is the best and that their side has an overwhelming superiority in atomic weapons, are in danger of letting themselves be dragged into an atomic war.

Is the other side, which also possesses atomic and thermonuclear weapons, proferring threatening statements, making warlike plans and fomenting a crusading attitude ? The warnings given by responsible men recently in the Soviet Union must be considered to be a clarification intended to undeceive large sections of public opinion throughout the world. They will make our task easier, particularly in setting right the good people I mentioned a moment ago.

First of all, in the present situation and bearing the many factors involved in mind, it is senseless to base action on the belief that one has overwhelming atomic superiority.

It needed saying that those who would unleash an atomic war in a crusade to destroy a system different from their own are making a big mistake. Because of the immense material and moral difficulties, arising from the destruction created by atomic weapons, in which the peoples of all the belligerent countries without exception would find themselves plunged, it is their own system which, become fragile in such circumstances, would lose a great deal of the people's support and collapse. We have the edifying examples of the last two world wars in which the destruction was caused by conventional weapons of much less power.

It is precisely because the authors of this warning are fully aware of the immense danger of atomic weapons to everyone that they have never stopped demanding their destruction since 1945.

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I thought it useful to put before you these reflections on the atomic problem. I have done it in order to clarify certain aspects of this major problem and to help in making our arguments more detailed and effective in the great signature campaign for the Appeal of the World Council of Peace which is now opening in France. The campaign is already being successfully carried through in many countries and we all feel that a powerful contribution to it by countries like France is of vital importance.

But, I repeat, we must act quickly. We shall spare no effort in barring the road to atomic war.

Recife City Council Endorses Vienna Appeal

Every day further sections of Brazilian opinion are giving their support to the campaign against the preparations for atomic war.

Among the most important recent declarations of support is that of the City Council of Recife, Brazil's third city, with a population of 600,000, which unanimously endorsed the Vienna Appeal.

In the same city, the chairman and a majority of the members of the executive committee of the Press Association signed the Appeal, as did four judges in the town of Para.

Mr. Josue de Castro, President of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation, defined in the following terms his understanding of the campaign of the World Council of Peace:

'It is necessary for intelligent people to raise their voices in warning on the extent of the catastrophe into which mankind is in danger of being hurled by the perverted use of scientific discoveries.

'In such campaigns these humanitarian and responsible people will speak out, awaking the collective conscience and winning the mass support of the people for the crusade to free mankind from the danger of nuclear weapons.'

Colombian Peace Movement Extends its Scope

The Colombian Peace Conference was held on March 25 in the main hall of the free University of Bogota with Mr. Nieto Caballero, a Liberal writer and former ambassador; Mr. Carlos A. Lis, conservative M.P.; and Mr. Liego Montana Cuellar, General Secretary of the Colombian Peace Movement and former Mayor of Bogota, in the chair.

More than 500 delegates took part, representing the various parts of the country, the local peace committees and cultural, scientific, trade union, professional, student and women's organisations.

Don Baldomero Sanin Cano, President of the Colombian Peace Movement, sent the Conference a moving message of greetings which received a warm welcome when read from the platform. Messages were also sent by the free university, the Colombian Youth Cultural Movement, the students of Antioquia University, the Democratic Women's Association, the Socialist Movement, the county of Causa, the Jose Hilario Lopez students' centre, and others.

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The conference unanimously approved a proposal that the National Peace Council be instructed to organise the signature campaign in Colombia.

With the aim of preparing the campaign and making it more effective, it was decided to hold a national meeting of scientists, educationists and friends of peace on the theme: 'What dangers would a world atomic war involve for Colombia?'

All the participants signed the Vienna Appeal, thus opening the signature campaign.

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The Conference sent an invitation to the Federation of Coffee Producers, the Centre for Economic Studies and generally to all who have anything to do with the coffee business, asking them to take part in a National Conference on trade in which trade representatives, industrialists, producers, trade unionists and economists would also participate. This conference would study the measures to be taken to extend the coffee market and expand trade generally with all countries prepared to trade in conditions of equality and mutual advantage.

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On a proposal by Dr. Gerardo Molina, former Rector of the Colombian National University, the Conference set up an eight-man committee to go into the question of cultural exchanges. Its aims are: to encourage the publication abroad of works by Colombian writers; to institute Peace Prizes for the best artistic, literary and scientific works which contribute to strengthening friendship between the peoples; and to commemorate the cultural anniversaries recommended by the World Council of Peace. The committee is presided over by Mr. Baldomero Sanin Cano and Mr. Nieto Caballero.

The Conference also elected a new Colombian Peace Council, the composition of which reflects the widening of the Peace Movement in recent months.

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Spanish Figures Sign the Appeal

The list of the first Spaniards resident in Mexico to sign the Vienna Appeal includes the following public figures:

Mr. Jose Giral, former Rector of Madrid University, former head of the Spanish Republican Government; Mr. Manuel Marquez, former Dean of the Medical Faculty of Madrid University; General Francisco Matz; Mr. Honorato Castro, astronomer, former professor in Madrid University, member of the Cortes (*Parliament Ed.*) in the Spanish Republic; Professor Wenceslao Roces, university professor; Mr. Ramon Ruiz Rebollo, teacher, member of the Cortes in the Spanish Republic; Mr. Manuel Rivas, leader of the National Confederation of Labour; Mr. Gregorio Jover, workers' leader; the writers Leon Felipe and Juan Rejano; Mr. Constancio Bernaldo de Quiros, sociologist; the painters Antonio Rodriguez Luna and Miguel Prieto; Mr. Rafael de Buen, biologist, former professor in Madrid University; Mr. Jose Renau, painter, designer of the poster for the Congress of the Peoples in Vienna in 1952; Mr. Benjamin Bilbao, former Under-Secretary to the Minister for the Navy under the Spanish Republic.

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During his recent travels in Latin America Mr. Jose Giral, President of the Spanish Peace Council, took part in many demonstrations organised by peace committees — conferences, public meetings, press conferences and so on — in Montevideo, Lima, Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile.

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Argentine National Youth Assembly

On March 27 in Buenos Aires was held a National Youth Assembly called by the Argentine Peace Council. With the enthusiasm natural in young people the delegates discussed ways of getting out of the difficult situation in which young people are placed by the policy of war preparations.

The Assembly adopted a number of resolutions, including one pledging the young people to collect 100,000 signatures before the opening day of the World Assembly in Helsinki, in the campaign against atomic war and for the protection of Argentina's oil against foreign domination. Also, an appeal to the young people of Argentine was launched. The Argentine Peace Council's youth commission was charged with preparing the young people's participation in the World Assembly for Peace and the World Festival of Youth and Students. Similar commissions were set up on a local level.

The Greatest Campaign that Mexico Has Ever Known

Our photos give two views of the Mexican Assembly for Peace and Security held in Mexico City March 29—31: one is of the platform with the actress Mrs. Rosaura Revueltas, General Jara Corona and Mrs. Isabelle Blume, Secretary of the World Council of Peace, in the midst of many Mexican figures; the other shows the delegates, many of whom are women.

The second number of the Supplement to the Bulletin of the World Council of Peace contained an account of this Assembly which brought out the close link between the solution of problems peculiar to Mexico and that of the major questions of the maintenance and strengthening of world peace. The third point of the agenda on the atomic danger was dealt with in a report by Dr. Guillermo Montano. The discussion that followed reflected the categorical opposition of scientists and humanists to atomic war and the need to express this through the biggest signature campaign that Mexico has ever known.

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In an interview with the Mexican review *Impacto*, General Lazaro Cardenas, former President of the Republic of Mexico, stated with reference to the question of Taiwan (Formosa):

'China has the right to liberate its islands and win autonomy for its whole territory. We would want the same right if some of our islands in the Pacific or in the Gulf of Mexico were occupied by foreign forces.'

The reporter of *Impacto* having pointed out that there was a danger of atomic war breaking out over Formosa, General Cardenas added:

'The first country to make use of these instruments of destruction by dropping an atom bomb on an open city would lose the right to be considered as a democratic country and to present itself as a champion of lofty and humane ideas.'

SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

Sweden

Signature collecting is going ahead in Sweden and first indications show that the campaign is winning the support of individuals in all sections of society.

In many factories the workers are unanimous in their support. In many cases the Appeal is being endorsed at trade union meetings and collecting forms are then circulated bearing the trade union stamp.

In this way a large number of signatures have been collected by the Stöde Building Labourers' Trade Union and by the Woodworkers' Union in Rengsjö, Ramsele, Sörlimsta, Säffle, Nättraby, Harmanger, Ljusdal, Bjärtra, Degerbäcken, Boden, Mogata, Söderköping, Sandö, Fogelstad, Snäve, Ljusdal and Äsköping-in-Julita. In Eskilstuna the Co-operative Women's organisation is working on similar lines.

Several well-known individuals have added their names to the Appeal. They include Mr. Einar Norrman, the second President of the trade union confederation; the writer Nils Ferlin and the actress Naima Wifstrand.

France

The French Peace Movement has recently published a list of 167 eminent individuals who have signed the Vienna Appeal. They include writers, film producers, actors, university men, and leaders of major political, trade union and sports organisations.

We note in particular:

Professor Joliot-Curie; Louis Alvergnat, secretary of the People's Liberation Movement; Louis Aragon, author; Claude Autant-Lara, film producer; Mrs. Simone de Beauvoir, author; Mr. Laurent Casanova and Mr. Gilbert de Chambrun, M.P.s; Mrs. Eugénie Cotton, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation; Mr. Albert Forcinal, M.P.; Mrs. Yves Farge; Pierre Gascar, author; Mr. Alain le Léap, general secretary of the C.G.T.; Mr. Frédéric Manhes, President of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters; Yves Montand, actor; Serge Nigg, composer; Pablo Picasso; Henri Pichette, author; Jean-Paul Sartre, author; Simone Signoret, actress; Elsa Triolet, author; Mr. Louis Viennay, deputy to Mr. Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons; Professor Bernard Lavergne, of the Paris Law Faculty.

Rumania

With the aim of rallying large sections of the population in the signature campaign against the preparations for atomic war, Rumanian Peace Committees are holding meetings and conferences, peace evenings, literary evenings, cultural meetings, etc.

Rumania's different national minorities are also taking part in these activities. At a recent meeting, the German population of Bucharest made a protest against the remilitarisation of Germany and the preparations for atomic war.

A large number of peace teams, including University professors, workers, housewives, war widows, M.P.s, priests, etc. are covering the whole country, going from door to door to talk with the people of the towns and villages. In the regions of Pitesti and Craiova alone, more than 10,000 such teams, or approximately 25,000 people, have been formed.

Scientists are giving lectures on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

It should be noted, too, that a large number of new peace committees have been set up: 300 at Constanta, for example.

The Rumanian Peace Committee is holding a Peace Assembly on May 9.

Soviet Union

The campaign, which opened in the Soviet Union on April 1, is now going ahead on a big scale throughout this vast country. For example, 3,204 meetings and gatherings on the Vienna Appeal were held between April 1 and April 5 in the Gorky region, 1,619 in the Rostov region, and 4,614 in the Kazakh Republic.

At a meeting in the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, the orchestra conductor Alexander Melik Pashayev addressed the actors, calling on them to sign the Vienna Appeal. The young people of the Soviet capital met in the famous Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions and unanimously declared their opposition to the preparations for atomic war.

At the Nescutchny Palace, which houses the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, a meeting of scientists was held at which a resolution was adopted stressing that atomic energy should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The crew of the tanker *Ashkhabad* signed the Appeal as the boat steamed through the tropics en route from the Cape of Good Hope to Odessa.

At the Arctic station 'North Pole 3', on a drifting ice bank in the Arctic Ocean, the personnel endorsed and signed the Vienna Appeal. Mr. Gordienki, the chief of the station 'North Pole 4', in Tiksi Bay, radioed similar news.

GREECE: 'Too many of my family have gone for cannon fodder!' *writes a 92 year-old Greek woman.*

The following extracts are taken from a letter which was printed in an Athens newspaper recently. It eloquently expresses the feelings of the Greek people who have so often endured the sufferings of war and shows how strong the desire for peace is in Greece.

'I am 92 and I was married in Smyrna at the age of fifteen. I lost my husband in the First World War. I struggled to bring up my three children. The war in Asia Minor took my only son and my son-in-law who between them left seven orphans. I went through years of mourning and poverty. In the Second World War I lost two grandsons and a great-grandson. Will there never be an end to it? I make an earnest appeal to the religious leaders, and statesmen of all countries.'

Then calling on all mothers, she adds:

'Let us speak out! Let us struggle with all our strength to save our children from a new massacre, to put an end to war...

'I am very old but I do not wish to die before I know that our children will be able to live their lives in peace and happiness.'

Maria Foscolos

CAMPAIGN OVER IN ALBANIA

The Albanian Peace Committee has published the results of the signature campaign for the Vienna Appeal, which was recently concluded.

873,047 Albanians have signed the Appeal against the preparations for atomic war.

European Workers' Conference

The European Workers' Conference opened in Leipzig on April 22, 1955. Countries represented were France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and others.

Workers and trade unionists of all tendencies took part in preparing for this conference, whose agenda comprised the struggle against the revival of German militarism, the defence of the rights and conditions workers, prosperity, friendship and peace between the peoples. A report on the outcome of the Conference will appear in our next issue.

The delegates to the conference were in many cases elected directly by their fellow workers on the job or at trade union meetings.

Moreover, many factories informed the Conference Organising Committee of their support. Here are a few examples:

German Federal Republic

Delegates to the conference were elected at meetings on the job at Wuppertal and Dortmund in the Ruhr.

Messages of support were sent from Hamburg, Munich and Cologne.

German Democratic Republic

54,000 workers and employees in 15 Leipzig factories sent an assurance of their full support to the workers of Lesquin (France), who were the first to make the suggestion of holding the conference.

25,000 marks were collected by the miners at the Otto Grotewohl mines in Bolen.

France

The Force Ouvrière, the Independent and the C.G.T. trade union brancnes at the big Alsthom factory at Belfort each sent one of their leaders as a delegate.

A C.G.T. worker and a F.O. worker of the Marseilles Shipping Company will represent their fellow-workers at Leipzig.

In many factories the overwhelming majority of the workers have expressed their support.

Successes in Commemoration of Cultural Anniversaries

Events in Chile, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico and the Soviet Union

A wide range of big and striking events in honour of Schiller, Whitman, Cervantes, Andersen, Mickiewicz and Montesquieu are being held in many countries.

For the 350th anniversary of the first publication of *Don Quixote* Spaniards resident in Mexico organised a successful series of conferences in the 'House of Republican Spain'. On March 7, the artist Augusto Fernandez explained 'Why I began to illustrate *Don Quixote*'; on March 14, the poet Juan Rejano spoke on the theme 'A question apropos of *Don Quixote*'; a week later, Dr. Rafael Sanchez Ocana spoke on 'How *Don Quixote* would govern'; and lastly, on March 30, the Mexican novelist Jose Mancisidor gave a lecture entitled 'Between Don Quixote and Sancho Panza'.

Cervantes' memory was widely honoured in the Soviet Union where *Don Quixote* is a great favourite: fourteen of the peoples of the Soviet Union can read this Spanish masterpiece in their own language.

During February and March memorial meetings, conferences of readers and interviews with literary critics who have specialised in the study of Cervantes took place in the towns and villages of the Soviet Union. For example, at Syktyvkar, the capital of the Republic of the Komis in the North, there was a big evening meeting attended by the town's workers, reindeer breeders, hunters and fishermen from the neighbouring collective farms; they heard a lecture on the life and work of Cervantes. On March 28, the members of the Soviet Peace Committee, workers in Moscow's factories and members of the Peace Committees of the Republics of Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenia attended an evening meeting on *Don Quixote* in the Tchaikovsky Hall in Moscow. After the opening speech by Boris Polevoi there were speeches by Lev Nikulin, a specialist in Spanish culture, and the Spanish writer Cesar Arconada. The meeting ended with an artistic programme including the reading of an extract from the novel and some scenes from the ballet 'Don Quixote' by Minkus.

In Hungary, the Committee for World Literature of the Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Peace Council jointly organised a memorial meeting in honour of Cervantes. The Hungarian Radio broadcast a three-month radio serial of *Don Quixote* and there will also be a new edition of the novel.

In Chile, the Peace Committee's Cultural Commission is putting the final touches to the preparations for the commemoration of the anniversaries for 1955. There will be special weeks devoted to Whitman, Cervantes, Schiller, Montesquieu, Andersen and Mickiewicz, recitals, competitions, theatrical performances, a big series of conferences, and so on. Big popular and cultural organisations are taking part in these events. It is planned to give particular importance to the events in honour of the author of *Leaves of Grass*. At a meeting of the commission, Pablo Neruda proposed that all Americans should be asked to join in the commemoration of Whitman and particularly in the erection of a monument to him in one of the countries of America, the money to be raised by subscription. It was also suggested that a competition should be organised in the countries of Latin America for the best Spanish translation of *Leaves of Grass*.

In Prague, the bicentenary of Montesquieu's death was marked by a memorial meeting in the hall of the Carolinum on March 16. It was attended by members of the Academy, the Rector of the Charles University, the mayor of Prague and a representative from the French embassy. Professor Josef Kopal made a speech on the significance of Montesquieu's work.

Lack of space does not permit us to give any account of other events in Brazil, Bulgaria, China, France, Rumania and other countries, but they will be reported in a future number.

A poster published in Czechoslovakia and announcing the VIIIth International Peace Cycle Race which will be held during the first fortnight of May over the course Prague, Berlin, Warsaw. This already famous competition, with its aim of fostering friendship between the peoples through sport, will this year have even more importance than in previous years. Cyclists from many countries are taking part, especially from Western and Eastern Europe.

Emil Zatopek Appeals to Sportsmen and Young People

The famous athlete Emil Zatopek, four times Olympic champion and thrice European champion, has just made the following appeal to the sportsmen and young people of all countries:

Like millions of honest people throughout the world, I support the Appeal of the World Council of Peace against the preparations for atomic war. Through my activity in the field of sport, I have always tried to contribute as much as possible to friendship and understanding between the peoples. Aware of the danger involved in the preparations for atomic war not only to happiness in sport but to the whole human race, I make the following appeal to sportsmen and young people in all countries: Let us do our utmost to avoid becoming the victims of weapons of mass destruction! Let us, by signing the Appeal of the World Council of Peace, strive to prevent atomic energy from ever being used to massacre human beings and to see that it is used for the benefit of all mankind.

Down with the preparations for atomic war!

Long live peace!

Statements . . .

● by the French writer Pierre Gascar, winner of the Prix Goncourt

At a time when the progress in nuclear physics is endangering the future of our planet, the struggle for peace, that is, for disarmament and the banning of atomic weapons, is no longer the result of a political or ideological conception, but of the simple instinct of self-preservation. I therefore consider as eminently useful all statements of opinion by scientists, all campaigns which awaken in us an anxiety which must not be allowed to die down and be covered over by our humdrum daily existence.

We must face the dangers with wide open eyes; we must not for a moment lose our awareness of them.

I am grateful to all, whoever they may be, who organise movements for peace and show us the danger we are in, I am grateful for their painful reminders. In my view, they are so effective that I would wish them to agitate people the world over.

Today the atomic danger necessitates great vigilance on our part, regardless of political differences. We must say 'No' to war. Each of us, in his social life, in political action and even in solitude, must harden his will to say 'No' even to the point of suffering.

● and by the Japanese dramatist Jyunji Kinoshita

When there is no war we often forget what a blessing peace is. But it is too late to want peace when war has broken out and the bombs begin to fall.

If war broke out at the present time, the calamities it would bring would be greater than those of the last war which burned our houses and our possessions. Any future war will be an atomic war, that is to say a war of extermination.

So, at this time when peace still reigns, it is the first duty of all of us to prevent such a war.

The Vienna Appeal is addressed to all men and calls on them to prevent atomic war. It expresses this reasonable and universal desire in succinct and concise terms. I give it my warm support.

✶

A Conference of Scientists in Preparation

Preparations are under way for a conference of scientists of all countries — to be held in the summer of 1955, if possible — on the problems raised by the existence of atomic weapons. This is a question which the conference to be held by the United Nations in Geneva from August 8-20 will not discuss, since its agenda is limited to the peaceful applications of atomic energy.

Scientists in many countries have approached scientists of world reputation so as to ensure the widest possible participation in this conference.

A Sponsoring Committee has been set up in France to call a National Conference in May as a prelude to the International Conference.

The three beautiful poems by Nazim Hikmet published in this issue provide further evidence of the humanism and realism which characterise progressive literature today. Nothing that touches man is foreign to minds like that of the great Turkish poet; that is why their works are an exact and living reflection of contemporary history. Their art becomes indistinguisnable from life, grows in stature from the contact and acquires its full meaning. The artist takes his stand beside all mankind, thus fulfilling his mission completely.

Moreover, these poems by Hikmet are an example and an invitation to all conscious artists whom he calls upon to take part in the struggle for peace.

The English version of the three poems is by Mr. Ivor Montagu.

The Japanese Fisherman

The Japanese fisherman slain by a cloud
Was yet but a youth as he sailed in its lee.
I heard this song sung by his friends, not loud,
As the yellow light went on the Pacific sea.

I.

We fished a fish, who eats it dies.
Who touches my hand, of that he dies.
This, our boat, is a coffin cold,
Who steps on board, in boarding dies.

We fished the fish whose eater dies,
Not all at once, but bit by bit,
His flesh goes black, breaks sores and rots...
We fished a fish, who eats it dies.

Who touches my hand, of that he dies,
This hand that served me once so well,
Bathed in salt and sound with the sun.
Who touches my hand, of that he dies,
Not all at once, but bit by bit,
His flesh goes black, breaks sores and rots...
Who touches my hand, of that he dies.

II.

Forget me, love with almond eyes,
This, our boat, is a coffin cold,
Who steps on board, in boarding dies...
The cloud has passed and told our doom.

Forget me, love with almond eyes;
My rose, you must not kiss my lips,
Death would wander from me to you,
Forget me, love with almond eyes.

This, our boat, is a coffin cold.
Forget me, love with almond eyes;
The child that you might have of me,
Would rot within, a rotted egg.

This, our boat, is a coffin cold.
The sea we sail is a dead sea.
Oh, mankind, where are you, where are you?

Don't Let the Cloud Kill Humankind

It was our mothers who made us into men,
The bright sunshine that helped us move ahead.
Isn't it your mothers who gave your life to you?
Gentlemen, have pity now on every mother —
Don't let the cloud kill humankind.

A little boy of six runs and skips with joy,
His kite dances clear over the tall tree-tops.
Did not you, too, one day run and dance just so?
Gentlemen, have pity on every little child —
Don't let the cloud kill humankind.

The young bride combs her hair before the glass,
She is waiting to see in it someone come.
Once upon a time did not one wait thus for you?
Gentlemen, have pity on every waiting bride —
Don't let the cloud kill humankind.

In old age a man should never have to think
Of anything but life's warmest memories.
Have pity, therefore, now on everyone who's old —
Gentlemen, have pity, for you, too, now are old —
Don't let the cloud kill humankind.

Three Great Mexican Painters Send Message to Artists

Faithfully reflecting the anxiety that all true artists must feel in the face of the present serious dangers, the famous Mexican painters David Alfaro Siqueiros, Diego Rivera and Leopoldo Mendez have just sent an ardent message, which will have a wide influence, to American artists.

After stressing the destruction caused by wars, they point out that an atomic war would be much more terrible:

'Where an atomic or hydrogen bomb falls, it is not only the architectural and sculptural monuments that will perish: books, written music, the printed works of poets will be reduced to ashes. It is the whole treasure of science, technical theory, historical archives, all these sources of human knowledge; it is the best teachings of philosophy, medecine and law, the sum of thousands of years of human experience and work; it is this treasure of beauty which strengthens the highest emotions that will disappear.

'The peoples of America, who did not suffer any material destruction during the last two great wars, as did the other continents, can be sure that they would not escape the destructive effects of a nuclear war. The great cultural centres and museums of the United States, Argentine, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, indeed the whole continent, would be exposed to annihilation like those of the great European cities.

'We artists, the creators of beauty, have the duty of playing a leading role in the struggle against the forces that would destroy human culture.'

The message concludes by asking what artists can do to prevent the world's cultural treasures from being destroyed and answers: sign the Appeal to the peoples against the preparations for atomic war launched by the World Council of Peace!

Signature Collectors Report . . .

'I've been out foot-slogging for the past week'

The examples which we give here on the progress of the campaign against the preparations for atomic war in Canada show to what extent ordinary people are interested in this campaign. Each in his own way does what he can:

'I regret my efforts did not gather sufficient signatures, due also to my age (about 80),' said one gentleman, who wrote to the Toronto Peace Council and enclosed a folder containing 13 signatures to the World Appeal and ten dollars in donations from the signatories.

'Nevertheless', he said, 'I assure you that this immensely human and great initiative, this monumental work, has my respect and admiration.'

This gentleman was one of those who wrote to the Toronto Peace Council after receiving one of the 35,000 leaflets distributed on March 5, volunteering to help.

'I've been out foot-slogging the roads for the past week,' a reader of the *Far Eastern Newsletter* wrote to the editors, 'soliciting signatures to the Vienna Appeal. Have 108 to date.' This letter was from a 74 year-old pensioner who lives at Whonnock in the Fraser Valley.

W. Yalowega, Toronto worker, was one of the first Canadian signatories of the Vienna Appeal. He came to the February 5 meeting of the National Council of the Canadian Peace Congress to challenge other workers to match his $ 50 donation for peace work. He was angry about the large sums which some corporations are pouring into war propaganda, but felt that donations from working people, which mean sacrifice, even if not as large, can accomplish more for peace.

Now Mr. Yalowega is collecting signatures to the Vienna Appeal. His results: 160 signatures turned in and over $ 24 donated from those who signed.

'My Most Convincing Argument . . .'

The best signature collector of the Austrian province of Burgenland is Mr. Johann Grafl, who has already collected more than 650 signatures.

Mr. Grafl, a 27 year-old shop assistant who lives in Mattersburg, is married and has one child. He had first-hand experience of the horrors of the last war.

In collecting signatures from door to door for the Vienna Appeal he gives himself no rest, even on Sundays.

'My most convincing argument is the lesson of Nagasaki and Hiroshima', states Mr. Grafl. 'I show people the *Friedenszeitung* (the Austrian Peace Movement's journal) giving photos of the fearful effects of atomic bombing, the results of which are still making themselves felt in a terrible way today, ten years after the event. I tell people about the experiments which are being made with new and even more terrible atomic weapons. Sometimes a lot of discussion is needed. But up till now I've been able to convince nearly everyone I've spoken to that his signature is needed to prevent the use of atomic weapons.'

Signature-collecting in Austria: young Austrians walk through the streets of Vienna carrying bill-boards against atomic war.

He has also been able to bring three other friends of peace into action to do as he does and collect signatures for the Vienna Appeal from their friends and in the streets and houses.

'I believe that I can get another two hundred signatures in Mattersburg', he says. 'I aim to get a total of one thousand signatures for the Vienna Appeal. I owe it to myself to do this, if only for my child's sake.'

'The Contractor Was Thinking of his Child . . .'

The speaker is a young Italian worker who is explaining his experiences; one of the thousands who go from door to door collecting millions of signatures.

'To tell the truth, it happened rather by chance. I rang the door bell before I saw the plaque on the door with the words "building contractor". A girl answered the door and as soon as I said that I was collecting signatures she went back inside. After a while she reappeared, this time to show me to the firm's director. It was only as I followed her down the corridors that I realised what sort of a place it was. Through the closed doors I heard the clatter of typewriters and scraps of technical conversation. In a moment I entered the director's office. Thinking I was there on business he gave me a welcoming smile. "Excuse me", I began, "I thought you would like to sign an Appeal against atomic weapons."

'"Atomic weapons?" he replied. "My business is building houses! Bertha!" (and his secretary came running) "Bertha! Why did you let this man in?" A few moments of confusion ensued but Mr. Marmori agreed to spare me three minutes and we went on discussing for half an hour. I tried to show him that all the reinforced concrete in the world, however good it might be, could not give effective protection against the atomic bomb. Soon it was Mr. Marmori's lunch time. Before going, however, he gave me a friendly clap on the shoulder and signed the Appeal just like that. He even got his secretary to sign it on his way out.

'I believe that the reason why that director signed was because he was thinking of his child. For a quarter of an hour he spoke of nothing else.'

A Snowball of Signatures

Our Buenos Aires correspondent sends in this example:

In one of the capital's big hospitals, a doctor asked three of the nurses in his department to sign. They did so and straight away asked the rest of the personnel of the department to do so. In a few minutes there was a whole queue of people as all the nurses, orderlies and kitchen staff, 24 in number, came to sign. Most of them asked for forms for their friends in other departments and their neighbours.

A similar example comes from the Corporation Transport depot in the suburb of Pompeya where one employee collected 40 signatures, representing the entire personnel, workers, office staff and inspectors alike.

The Vienna Appeal in the Bush of the French Sudan

The young members of the Union of Sudanese Youth enthusiastically launched the signature campaign recently.

On March 13, a general meeting of the organisation was held when it was decided to undertake the collection of signatures for the Vienna Appeal.

Within a few weeks hundreds of people, men and women and young people of all sections of the community endorsed the Vienna Appeal, either by signing or by putting their thumbprint to it.

The Bamako office of the Union of Sudanese Youth is a real hive of activity, as young friends of peace come by the dozen to ask for forms to carry on collecting signatures in their localities and settlements. The leaders of the Union have written to trade union organisations who have replied by saying that they support the Vienna Appeal.

Contacts have been made with youth organisations in Dakar (Senegal) to co-ordinate their efforts in order to find the most appropriate and effective means to disseminate the Appeal.

The work of the collectors is not limited to the towns. Away in the bush, in Segou and Kita, for example, branches of the Union are campaigning actively.

'Not a single young person in the Sudan who has not heard of the campaign against the preparations for atomic war by the time of the World Assembly for Peace!' This is the aim of the young friends of peace in the Sudan.

A German Poster

This poster has been published by the regional peace committee of North Rhine-Westphalia. It shows what an atomic attack would mean in this important industrial region of Western Germany and the wording reads: 'This must never happen. Demand the banning of atomic weapons!'

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AMERICAN MEMBERS OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

elected in Warsaw, 1950.

7 John Darr

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

Howard Fast

~~Charles Howard~~

? John Kingsbury

~~Karley Larsen~~

~~Rev. Arthur Moulton (resigned)~~

~~Rev. Muir (now in Mexico)~~

? Dr. C. Paolone

Paul Robeson

~~Theresa Robinson (diseased)~~

Rev. Willard Uphaus

Fred Sloan

87-14-1

Willard Uphaus
Co-Director American Peace Crusade 1949-1952
Member of the World Peace Council

John Kingsbury
President of the American-Soviet Friendship Council
Member of the World Peace Council

Dr. C. Paolone
President, American Womens Committee for
Peace and Freedom

John Darr
Member of the American Peace Crusade
Member of the World Peace Council

Fred Stowe

Albert Kahn

Rockwell Kent

Shirley Graham

Robert Morss Lovett

Fred Stowe

Jack McMichael

Erma DeVeaux

Mason Kennard

Scott Nearing

Howard Ward

Charlotte Bass

Holland Roberts

Linus Pauling

Karen Morley

Anton Refregier

Kenneth Fearing

Fisher

Woodstock, NY

27-14-2

[DUPL]

copy

May 2, 1955

M. Jean Laffitte
World Peace Council
Estate-Haus
Mollwald-Platz 5
Vienna 4, Austria

My dear M. Laffitte:

There are in the United States today the following persons whom we understand are members of the World Peace Council: John Darr; Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois; Howard Fast; Charles Howard; John Kingsbury; Karley Larsen; Rev. Arthur Moulton; Rev. Muir; Dr. C. Paolone; Paul Robeson; Theresa Robinson; Rev. Willard Uphaus.

Margaret Kennard DeMayo Slonim

At the coming meeting in Helsknki naturally a set of American members will be elected consisting of some or all of these and of other persons. John Darr, Howard Fast, Paul Robeson, Willard Uphaus and myself have had meetings to see what action should be recommended for the Helsinki conference. We want to have an active, interested body of Council members here in the United States, and do not want their election to depend upon the mere chance of some persons from America being present who, as might happen, are not active workers for peace and know little of the World Peace Council.

11-14-11

We have therefore taken it upon ourselves to make the following suggestions: We are communicating with John Darr, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Howard Fast, Dr. John Kingsbury, Dr. C. Paolone, Paul Robeson and Willard Uphaus and asking them if they would be willing to serve as members of the Council for the ensuing year.

There are others who have been members of the Council with whom we are not corresponding: Theresa Robinson is dead; Charles Howard has been disbarred from law practice and has been inactive; we are not convinced of the loyalty of Karley Larsen; Bishop Moulton has resigned; and the Reverend Mr. Muir has left the country under circumstances which make it quite impossible for him to serve as a member.

When we have received answers from those members of the Council to whom we have written, we propose to have all of those persons who are members of the Council representing America join in a statement to be sent to the Helsinki meeting. Also, we propose to have that same body recommend certain other Americans who are suitable and willing to serve on the Council.

In a sense we have no authority for what we are proposing to do, but we feel that it is necessary for us to try to secure a representative body of Council members. I am therefore writing you this letter at the suggestion of John Darr, Howard Fast, Paul Robeson and Willard Uphaus and asking for your approval of our action. We would be glad to have an answer at your earliest convenience. I am sending you this letter in my name as the senior member of the Council among citizens of the United States.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

27-14-12

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

W. E. B. DU BOIS
23 WEST 26TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Copy

VICE-CHAIRMAN
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

May 2, 1955

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World Peace Council
Estate-Haus
Mollwald-Platz 5
Vienna 4, Austria

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27-14-13

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W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

27-14-14

Preparing the World Assembly for Peace

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

No. 4 — May 3, 1955

Sweden:

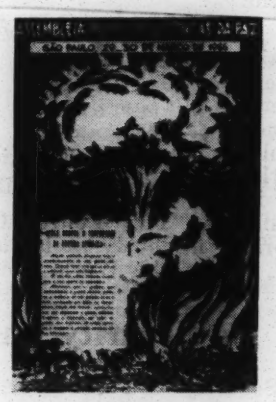
Trade Unions Will Send 50 Representatives to Helsinki

In Sweden, nearly 50 delegates from basic trade union bodies, which are taking an active part in the campaign and are supporting the Vienna Appeal, are getting ready to go to the World Assembly for Peace. They include a number of Social Democrats and will represent Swedish industry as a whole.

In addition, the Swedish Peace Committee has circulated invitations to a large number of peace, religious and social organisations.

The Swedish delegation is expected to be one hundred strong and subscription lists are being circulated to cover its travelling expenses.

Big meetings have been or are being held throughout the country and more than 500,000 leaflets were distributed on May 1st.



A poster for the Sao Paulo State Assembly for Peace.

Japan:

Important Organisations Join Preparatory Committee

In the last issue of this Supplement it was reported that a Committee of representatives of all organisations and tendencies for peace had been set up in Japan to prepare for the Assembly in Helsinki. The following is a list of the more important organisations which have decided to participate in this Committee:

The Japanese Teachers' Union (membership 536,000)

National Council of Bank and Assurance Company Employees (membership 157,000)

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Union (membership 83,000)

All Japan Electrical Trades Union (membership 65,000)

All Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union (membership 57,000)

The National Federation of Paper Pulp Industry Workers' Union (membership 35,000)

The Japanese Federation of Press Workers (membership 25,000)

The Judiciary Workers' Union

The Construction Workers' Union (membership 23,000)

The Congress of Industrial Unions

The Ministry of Construction Workers' Union

The Ministry of Labour Workers' Union

The Union of Cinema and Theatrical Workers

The Miyagi Prefectural Council of Trade Unions decided to send its chairman, Mr. Yusa, to the World Assembly.

On April 17, the North Hokkaido district preparatory committee for the World Assembly decided to collect 100,000 signatures for the Vienna Appeal by May 5 and to send a representative to the World Assembly.

A national organisation of students for peace, Wadatsumi Kai, has decided to begin a campaign to collect funds to send its president, Mr. Fujinami, to the World Assembly.

A North Kyushu district Assembly was held on May 3 to elect delegates to the World Assembly.

Three Delegates from Costa Rica

From the republic of Costa Rica, with a population of 800,000, three delegates will come to Helsinki, representing trade unions, intellectuals and women.

A National Assembly for Peace is to be held at the beginning of May.

Brazil:

National Assembly Elects Delegates

The Brazilian National Assembly for Peace was held in Rio de Janeiro on May 3, 4 and 5. In an interview with a Rio daily newspaper. N. Abel Chermont, former Senator and President of the Brazilian Peace Movement, stressed the great importance of this meeting which had the task of choosing the delegates who will voice the Brazilian people's will for peace at the Helsinki Assembly.

Mr. Valerio Konder, Secretary of the Peace Movement in Brazil, stated that the delegation will be at least 50 strong and that at least 300 delegates from the States of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio, Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, Pernambuco and the capital were expected at the National Assembly for Peace.

The people of the capital delegated 60 persons to the National Assembly, including 10 M.P.s, 20 trade union leaders, 10 members of the Women's Movement, 10 from the youth and students and 10 from the district peace committees. In choosing these delegates approaches were made to 507 organisations in the city.

The National Assembly was preceded by peace assemblies in a number of States; there was one in the State of Sao Paulo at the end of March and another in Minas Gerais at the end of April.

The Sao Paulo Assembly, which was held in the Colombo Theatre, was attended by delegations from many municipal councils and by representatives from the groups of immigrants who play an important part in the life of this region.

The same state sent to the National Assembly a delegation which included Senator Lino de Matos, Marshal Edgard de Oliveira, Mr. Campos Vergal, Mr. Abguar

(Contd. on Page 2)

Australia's Delegation

Following widespread pressure on the Australian authorities, notably by the Rev. Neil Glover supported by many of the leading Church of England archbishops and bishops in Australia, the government has raised the restrictions on passports which hindered Australian participation in the World Assembly for Peace. There will be at least 16 members on the Australian delegation, including Mr. Frank Nieass, Secretary of the Government Workers' Union, who is taking part in the Assembly with the agreement of the Australian Labour Party, of which he is a member; the Rev. Neil Glover, vicar of St. Mathias Church in Richmond; and Mr. Sam Goldbloom, business-man.

Mrs. Jessie Street, Australia's representative at the Constituent Conference of the United Nations in San Francisco, will also be a member of the delegation.

Syria

The Syrian National Peace Committee has invited the Syrian people to take part in the preparations for the Assembly.

Here is the text of an Appeal issued by the Syrian Peace Committee:

'This forthcoming Assembly is an important historic event which comes at a time when world peace is threatened.

'Participation in it is the sacred duty of every people who want to avert war. It is of particular importance for Syria, which is being subjected to great pressure by those who want war and would like to incorporate our country in their military pacts, the Turkey-Iraq Pact in particular . . .

'It is our national duty to send to this Assembly a representative delegation reflecting the will of our people, which has often opposed war and aggressive military blocs and has always supported the cause of peace and peaceful co-existence between the peoples.

'Our delegation to Helsinki must be representative of the mass of the people and of all honest men who work for the good of their country, for peace and happiness for their people and for mankind as a whole.'

Viet Nam

Seventeen persons representing various sections of the population of Viet Nam were recently elected to represent their country at the Assembly in Helsinki. The leader of the delegation will be Dr. Le Dinh Tham, Chairman of the Viet Nam Committee for the Defence of World Peace.

New Zealand

In spite of the distance, transport difficulties (ship reservations must be made many months in advance) and enormous travelling expenses (approx. £ 1,000 by plane), New Zealand has taken steps to be represented at Helsinki. Alongside the work being done in New Zealand, letters have been sent to New Zealanders at present in Europe asking them to go directly to the World Assembly. In New Zealand itself, Mrs. Ley, chairman of a local woman farmers' organisation, has been elected as a delegate to Helsinki.

Switzerland

From Switzerland a delegation of ten is expected at the World Assembly.

The Metalworkers', Watchmakers' and Post Office Workers' Unions in Geneva are each sending two of their members to the Assembly.

Subscription cards are being distributed to cover the travelling expenses of the delegates.

Ecuador

The National Peace Movement in Ecuador has been reconstituted and Mr. Miguel Angel Guzman, a Socialist, has been elected president.

The necessary steps and approaches are now being made for bringing together a widely representative delegation to go to the World Assembly.

BRAZIL

(Contd. from p. 1)

Bastos, Mr. Jose Miraglia, Mr. Frota Moreira, the conductor Edoardo de Guarnieri and Mr. Wladimir de Toledo Piza, candidate for the post of vice-governor of Sao Paolo; and journalists, doctors, writers, teachers and one municipal councillor.

Leaders of associations of school students and of students' political and religious organisations jointly organised an assembly against atomic war at which the students' delegates to the National Assembly were elected. Mr. Josue de Castro, President of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, took part in the meeting.

In the State of Minas Gerais, a meeting at the headquarters of the Bel Horizonte Teachers' Association brought together a number of well-known people. They issued a call for the State Assembly for Peace, in preparation for the National Assembly and for the World Assembly.

A view of the Congress in session.

Bulgaria Elects its Delegation to World Assembly

The Fourth National Bulgarian Peace Congress, which was held in Sofia on April 23 and 24, stated in its final resolution:

'This Fourth Congress unanimously acclaims the decision of the World Council of Peace to call a World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki and accepts with satisfaction the invitation to take part in this great peace conference to which it will send the delegates it has elected.

'The Congress calls on all friends of peace in Bulgaria to play an active part in organising the World Assembly.'

Following the adoption of this resolution, representatives of the different sections of the Bulgarian population — workers, peasants, women, young people and others — presented their recommendations and proposals to the newly elected delegation, so that its work at the World Assembly will exactly reflect the desires and interests of the Bulgarian people.

The Fourth Bulgarian Peace Congress elected 18 delegates to the World Assembly, including Academicians G. Nadjakov, L. Stoyanov and N. Obreshkov; the writer A. Karaliytchev; Metropolitan Pimen Nievrokopsky; and Mr. Georgi Pirinsky, vice-president of the Bulgarian Peace Committee.

The composition of the delegation was ratified at a great demonstration following the Congress and which was attended by more than 100,000 people.

German Congress for Security and Peace

The German Congress for Security and Peace, held in Dresden from April 22-24, welcomed the Vienna Appeal and officially opened the signature campaign in the German Democratic Republic. It adopted the following declaration on the World Assembly:

'At this time when the Vienna Appeal has just been launched and when our people are being mobilised against atomic war and for the abrogation of the London and Paris Agreements, we expect decisive help and support for our work from the World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki . . .

'Our people's responsibility is great. The defence of our life and property, the national honour and our neighbours' legitimate desire for security make it incumbent on us to demand with the utmost vigour the outlawing of the atomic bomb, general disarmament, general security and respect for the sovereignty and rights of our nation and all other nations . . .

'For these reasons, the German Congress for Security and Peace decides to send a delegation to the World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki.'

The following were elected as delegates to the World Assembly:

Mr. Otto Nuschke, Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic; Professor Walter Friedrich, President of the German Peace Council; Mrs. Joanna Andersen-Nexö, Chairman of the Dresden District Peace Council; Mr. Rene Graetz, painter and sculptor from Berlin; Professor Robert Havemann of Berlin University; Professor Johannes Herz, Professor of Theology at Leipzig University; Mr. Edwin Marian, actor; Pastor Werner Pasewald of Magdeburg; Mr. Florian Schek, member of the executive of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, Berlin; Mrs. Wilhelmina Schirmer-Pröscher, deputy mayor of Berlin; Professor Hans Schwarz, director of the Neurological Clinic of Greifswald University; Mrs. Anna Seghers, writer; Professor Steininger, President of the German United Nations Association, Berlin; Mr. Paul Wandel, member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace; Mr. Hans Wiedemann, Mayor of Weimar; Mr. Arnold Zweig, writer, Berlin; Mr. Karl Kleinschmidt, priest, of Schwerin; Mrs. Ingeborg Utrecht, champion athlete; Mr. Heinz Willman, general secretary of the German Peace Council.

★

'Journalists cannot remain aloof'

The International Organisation of Journalists recently described its position with regard to the World Assembly in the following terms:

'Journalists, who are the people's spokesmen, cannot remain aloof from their efforts to safeguard peace and obtain the banning and destruction of nuclear weapons . . .

'A World Assembly, at which all the urgent problems of the struggle for peace will be freely discussed, will be held in Helsinki from June 22-29.

'The International Organisation of Journalists calls on all journalists to support in every way this important Assembly of representatives of all concerned with peace throughout the world.'

Some Well-Known People Say . . .

'I have every sympathy with the aims and objects of the World Assembly for Peace.

'There was a time when I felt that peace did not require meetings or conferences, but when one finds that other people are carrying on propaganda for war both insidiously as well as openly, I have come to think, it becomes necessary to conduct vigorous propaganda for peace . . . I wish the Helsinki Assembly every success.'

Mr. Rajah Iyer
Advocate General of Madras

*

'The World Assembly will be a real [illegible] step forward. Hundreds of millions of men and women will [illegible] hands — hands that are engaged in honest work — in a gesture of friendship, thereby helping to make peace prevail so that they may for the first time fashion their future freely, creatively and hopefully. Such a meeting and exchange, such a human and natural love — that is what life is! Thus will love take on its real meaning for the first time!'

Dr. Dammers
of Weinheim in the German Federal Republic, member of the Presiding Committee of the German Cultural Congress

*

'My work takes me about the world a great deal. As a result I have seen for myself in many countries how much the people want peace. This feeling in people's hearts arises from real and pressing dangers. The enemies of peace have shown themselves in their true colours: more and more ordinary people are seeing the danger that threatens the world.

'In this situation I should like to see many artists, intellectuals, writers and poets taking part in the forthcoming World Assembly for Peace; it is their job to help the peoples to see clearly in an international situation which demands immediate and effective action.

'Artists must oppose the war preparations; they are stifling culture and art in every country.'

Mr. Joris Ivens
(Netherlands) Film Director

'As a corresponding delegate, I would like to wish the conference every success in this all-important task of preserving world peace.

'At this time, when the world is living under the constant fear of the A bomb and the H bomb, when the whole destiny of mankind is hanging by such a weak thread, it is gratifying indeed to see people of many different political and religious beliefs banded together in a combined effort to prevent the final severance that would plunge mankind into a fiery holocaust of suffering and devastation . . .

'As a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, I must climb above the mountain of prejudice and propaganda and take my place at the side of my Master who said, Mat. 26-52, to Peter: "Put up again thy sword into its place; for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Is this not equally true of the H bomb? . . .

'I extend the hand of peace and friendship across the sea to Helsinki to the delegates assembled there from every political and religious belief, and say from the heart, we stand for peace, friendship and goodwill among all peoples of the world, regardless of race, creed or colour . . .'

Rev. Sam Jenkins
Vancouver, Canada

*

'As a citizen of an American country, I think that the Helsinki Assembly will give us the means not only to make known the enormous dangers which threaten our peoples but also to triumph over our enemies and prevent the unleashing of the horrors of a conflagration unprecedented in history. America has watched two wars from afar; we know now that a third would not leave us unscathed.

Mr. Nicholas Guillen
(Cuba) Poet

'My love for peace, which I want for the whole world, is so fervent that I cherish the hope of being able to go to Helsinki to be among those who will warmly applaud the noble defenders of peace. I hope that this project, which is so dear to me, may be realised.'

General Jose Rafael Gabaldon
Well-known Venezuelan Catholic

*

'Today, as during the great discussions of earlier centuries on spiritual problems, there is a division between men which cuts across peoples and states and which is based on two convictions which are fundamentally different in their nature and significance. In days gone by the peoples of the world were divided on the problem of the salvation of the soul and the resurrection of the body after death. Today they are divided by another problem, they are faced with this alternative: Are you in favour of recourse to preventive war and aggression as a legitimate instrument of policy or are you against this abuse of men by men?

'Neither language nor skin colour divides the world's inhabitants today so much as does this problem. Indeed, nothing is more urgent in the century of the atomic bomb and bacteriological warfare than its clarification. An ever-increasing number of scientists stress that their knowledge sheds a more and more sinister light on the terrible danger which looms over the people of the threatened countries and that we do not have the right to allow any group of "initiates" to play with these elementary cosmic forces, least of all a group of generals.

'May the Helsinki Assembly convince those who will meet there that they will in no way be tricked by a disguised political movement, but that our peace front is quite simply an organisation which has the aim of protecting our contemporaries from suicide, which is what the unleashing of war would mean today.'

Mr. Arnold Zweig,
(German Democratic Republic)
Novelist

'The failure of world opinion up till now to make warlike businessmen and statesmen see reason is to be explained by its lack of unity. It is true that the Peace Movement unites hundreds of millions of people, but there are hundreds of millions more who want peace and who not only remain aloof from this powerful movement but even sometimes regard it with distrust, believing that it represents a political party or a group of States. This distrust is completely without foundation, it is based on misinformation, but it exists, and it explains to a certain extent why politicians who have been condemned by the majority of their fellow citizens remain unpunished.

'Neither the British Labour Party members who support Bevan nor the German Social Democrats who condemn the revival of German militarism, nor the American scientists who demand the banning of atomic weapons, nor the representatives of the Council of the Lutheran Church who disapprove of hate propaganda are in the Peace Movement. Yet their views, demands and hopes are close to those of all supporters of this Movement. There is but one way of averting the threat of an atomic war: to unite the efforts of all who want peaceful co-operation between States and the end of the policy of strength and of what is called the Cold War . . .

'In order that the governments may be prevailed upon to take the road of negotiations, representatives of public opinion throughout the world must meet, examine the disputed issues in all freedom, and find the road to agreement. At the World Assembly there must be representatives from all the countries and tendencies who see a way out not through mutual destruction but through co-operation between countries with different systems.

'A little neutral country in the far north of Europe is getting ready to give a warm welcome to the representatives of all the peoples who, alarmed by the events of recent months, will do their utmost to make the will of peace-loving people prevail over that of the businessmen of the United Aircraft Corporation. This will be no ordinary congress, no mere series of eloquent speeches, it is not just another of the many demonstrations that have taken place — it is a serious attempt to change the atmosphere in the world, to restore to all, and in the first place to the mothers, that calm without which life has no value for anyone.'

Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg
(Soviet Union) Writer

Extracts from an article in Pravda.

PRESS CONFERENCE IN PARIS

'It is possible to discuss and even to act together'

On April 27 a press conference on the World Assembly was held in Paris on the invitation of Mrs. Yves Farge; Mr. Emmanuel D'Astier M.P., former government minister; Pastor Bosc; Mr. Laurent Casanova M.P., former government minister; Mr. Jacques Chatagner, Christian publicist; Mr. Jean-Paul Sartre, writer; and Vercors, President of the National Committee of Writers.

In a short introductory report, Pastor Bosc described the importance and significance of the World Assembly in the present situation. In particular, he stressed the meaning of the invitation which the Peace Movement had made to all interested in working for peace to take part in the Assembly.

'During these last few years,' he said, 'we have had some experience of this sort of thing in France: people of very different backgrounds have found it possible at certain critical times to discuss and even to act together in spite of their profound differences on many points. This happened at the time of the war in Viet Nam and also in the course of the opposition to the rearmament of Germany.'

Pastor Bosc concluded with the following words:

'So you see, when we are asked: "What is this Assembly — another stunt? I suppose everything will be cut and dried beforehand," we not only say "Come and see"; but we can appeal to a great number of Frenchmen who have seen from experience that joint work is possible and say to them that the preparations for Helsinki will be conducted in the same spirit but even more effectively and on an even wider scale.'

In the course of the discussion Mr. Casanova explained the way in which the French delegation is being formed:

'We must have a delegation which includes people who are very representative of public opinion, people who have a recognised authority in civic and public life. We think that this time there could be political representatives in the delegation: M.P.s and elected representatives generally, who could discuss the questions which interest the French people. How will they be chosen and by whom? They will choose themselves and it will depend only on them whether they go or not.'

Replying to various questions raised by journalists, Mr. D'Astier recalled that Mr. Edouard Herriot, Honorary President of the National Assembly, had agreed to preside a Sponsoring Committee and said:

'I should like to say, too, that it seems to me very important that the French delegation should be very representative, more even than at the Congress of the Peoples. The possibilities for a relaxation of international tension are very great. What is happening at Bandung in Asia is the mature fruit of the work of public opinion . . .; but what strikes us in these various conversations is the absence of France. We could have wished that it had been a French initiative that led to the settlement of the Austrian problem and of the problems in South East Asia. The absence of authoritative men of all tendencies at the Helsinki Assembly would be very harmful to the policy of the French Government, for many compromise solutions, many of the successful negotiations that are being held today, have their source in conferences like this. The contacts between the peoples of China and India were very clearly started at the Vienna Congress. It would be in the interest of French political circles,' Mr. D'Astier concluded, 'to make certain contacts and to hear certain views at conferences like that to be held in Helsinki.'

One third of Finland lies beyond the Arctic Circle. Here the summer sun never sets below the horizon. This is the time of the midnight sun in the Finnish capital.

Mr Vaino Meltti, Provincial Governor of Uusimaa, Greets the World Assembly

'The World Council of Peace has decided to call a World Assembly for Peace on June 22 in Helsinki, the capital of Finland.

'Many urgent questions and the decisions to be taken in accordance with the will of the people, who want a happy life, are preoccupying peace-loving men and women the world over. The Appeal issued by the Bureau of the World Council of Peace on March 13 says:

' "The abolition of nuclear weapons, general disarmament, the security of all, respect for the sovereignty and rights of every nation, these must be pursued by the peoples with the energy needed where life itself is at stake."

'We Finnish people welcome all the friends of peace who will come to our country and we shall try to prepare the Assembly as well as we can.

'May the Spring beauty of our country be a symbol and may the Assembly be the Spring which will lead to the summer of world peace.'

Following a great fire in 1808, the planning and reconstruction from which modern Helsinki has grown was carried out by the architect Carl Ludwig Engel.

The Senate Square (see picture) was planned as the centre of gravity and is one of his most remarkable creations.

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Copy

[World Peace Council]

May 9, 1955

M. Jean Laffitte
World Peace Council
Estate-Haus
Mollwald-Platz5
Vienna 4, Austria

My dear M. Laffitte

This letter supersedes and corrects in some respects my letter of May 2.

First of all, the following American members of the World Peace Council were omitted in that letter, namely:
Massey Kennard Bernie DeMayo

Also, the statement about Karley Larsen was incorrect. There is no question concerning his loyalty, but we understand that he is unwilling to serve.

The following persons are willing to serve on the Council:

John Darr
W.E.B. Du Bois
Howard Fast
Willard Uphaus
Dr. John Kingsbury
Dr. C. Paolone
Paul Robeson

We are writing to ten other Americans whose activities for Peace are well known and asking them if they would be willing to accept election to the World Peace Council.

We will communicate to you the names of those who accept within a week.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

Preparing the World Assembly for Peace

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

No. 5 — May 10, 1955

INDIA

May 15 — June 15: "World Assembly Month"

Important popular organisations are taking part in the preparations for the Assembly and are electing their delegates. The All India Trade Union Congress, in particular, is proposing to send 20 representatives, including Mr. S.A. Dange, its General Secretary; Mr. S.S. Mirajkar, vice-president; Mr. Ranen Sen, vice-president and member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly; and Mr. A.K. Gopalan M.P.

Because of its wide popular support and its desire to fulfil the people's will for peace, the All India Peace Council proposes to call for the observance of a month in honour of the World Assembly at Helsinki from May 15 to June 15.

The preparations for and the proceedings of the two great Asian Conferences in Bandung and New Delhi have created in every part of India a broad trend of opinion in favour of the principles of peaceful co-

(Contd. on page 4)

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Finnish Organisations for Peace Elect their Delegates

Great interest is being aroused throughout Finland by the preparations for the World Assembly for Peace. It has already been announced in this supplement that Mr. Pentti Suolonen, secretary of the National Liaison Centre of Work for Peace, which includes a number of organisations of Social Democratic tendencies, has been chosen as a delegate. Mr. Suolonen is also secretary of the National Centre of Social Democratic Youth.

Two other important movements have just elected their delegates: the National Committee of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom, which has decided to send two representatives to the Assembly, and the National Committee of Union for Peace (Finnish section of the World Federation of United Nations Associations), which has announced that ten members from its various local branches will take part in the Assembly.

A Whole Continent Will be There . . .

Many persons from Latin America will make the long and often difficult journey of from three to five thousand miles to Helsinki to attend the World Assembly for Peace: between 100 and 130 M.P.s, leaders of political parties, writers of international fame, industrialists and business-men, leaders of Labour and peasant movements, and representatives of big social organisations. They will come from capitals which are undergoing rapid development such as Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Mexico, Bogota, Havana, Quito and La Paz; from farming and industrial villages, from the deep virgin forest, from the mountains and the rich tropical valleys; from pastoral regions with their immense herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; from regions where coffee, wheat, cocoa, maize, cotton and bannanas are cultivated; and from the coal, copper, manganese and silver mines and the oil wells.

They will come from the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific to Helsinki on the Baltic to express the deep-felt desires of 150,000,000 people, and to tell the Assembly that the peoples of the new continent wish to see a long period of peace in the world, not haunted by atomic nightmares, in which the underdeveloped peoples may attain well-being and progress through peaceful co-operation among all nations.

(Contd. on page 4)

Letter from Japan

The Editor of the Bulletin of the World Council of Peace has received a letter from Japan on the preparations that are being made for the World Assembly in Helsinki. Here is the text of this letter:

Dear Friends,

The first list of 30 delegates has recently been published, containing mainly local delegates. The concern of the people is so great that a preparatory committee for the Helsinki Assembly has been established in every one of the 46 Prefectures into which Japan is divided administratively. At least one delegate is to be nominated by each committee. Among these local delegates, we find some local administrative heads, such as the mayors of the cities of Musashino, Otaru and Yubari and the former deputy governor of Hokkaido.

The fact that the co-operation of scientists and artists is very active can be seen from the members of the National Preparatory Committee and from the personalities supporting the Assembly; and this is confirmed, to a certain extent, by the list of the first 30 delegates nominated, which contains Junji Kinoshita, one of the most popular playwrights; Ashihei Hino, a well-known war-story writer; Dr. Shinobu Tabata, former rector of Doshi-sha, a traditional Christian university;

(Contd. on page 4)

A Generous Action

Mr. Pedro Nel Gomez, the most famous living painter in Colombia, who painted the imposing frescoes of Medellin town hall and of the new university in Antioquia, has offered one of his paintings to the Regional Peace Committee to be used as a raffle prize. The proceeds of the raffle will help to cover a part of the travelling expenses of the Antioquia district delegation to the World Assembly.

This generous offer aroused great interest and artists in other parts of the country have decided to follow suit.

Sketsch for the frescoes for the Medellin town hall, 'Harvesting Coffee', by Pedro Nel Gomez.

Paul Robeson: "Peace-lovers dare not relax"

'Bandung, which proved that countries with widely differing political and economic systems can unite upon a policy of living in peace, has had a profound effect upon public opinion in the United States. More and more Americans are speaking out for negotiations to ease world tensions, for trade and cultural exchange, for peaceful co-existence . . .

'Let East and West — the people of all lands — come together through their delegates to Helsinki. Let us there unite the growing strength of the worldwide movement for peace. Yes, let us organise there the final and victorious round of our struggle to abolish the bomb!

'With all my heart, I join with my colleagues of the World Council of Peace in urging the widest support for the Helsinki Assembly.'

The Fourth National Congress for Peace in Bulgaria has sent the World Council of Peace a telegram which says, in part:

'The delegates that our Congress elected to go to the World Assembly in Helsinki will express the Bulgarian people's noble and sincere desire to live in friendship and peace with all peace-loving peoples and to work with all their strength for the maintenance and consolidation of world peace and the security of the peoples.

Mr. Edward Keating, former manager and editor of the weekly magazine *Labor*, organ of the railwaymen's union in the United States, writes to the General Secretary of the World Council of Peace that, much as he would like to, he will not be able to come to Helsinki and says:

'The world is hungry for peace. Anything you may do along that line will have the blessing of God.'

Mrs. Uvee Mdodana-Arbouin, Co-Chairman of the Women's Convention Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., writes:

'I am exceedingly interested in your proposed meeting at Helsinki in Finland. Your agenda is excellent and I shall be wishing for you every measure of success.'

Some Well-known

Mr. John Burns

President of the British Fire Brigades Union and member of the Labour Party, writes in a letter to the World Council of Peace:

'I wish the Assembly every success and you can rest assured that if all of us who desire world peace cannot be there in person we shall certainly be with you in spirit, and if the opportunities which offer themselves are seized upon with sincerity and determination, then the day will surely come when World Assemblies for Peace will not be needed.'

*

Pastor Kurt Essen

of Duisburg in the German Federal Republic:

'I consider that at this time, in the present international situation, the World Assembly for Peace is of great importance.

'It would be good if, at the Assembly, we could not only have a general exchange of views but could ponder very seriously the ways and means of helping the people to preserve and to build peace in the difficult situation of today . . .

'As a Christian, I pray God that at Helsinki a real advance may be made towards peace for all mankind.'

*

Mr. Jan Brügelmann

Cologne industrialist (German Federal Republic):

'I wish the Assembly every success and I hope that through personal contacts and a free discussion it will succeed in promoting the cause of peace.'

'Chilean workers will be with you in spirit . . .'

As President of the Amalgamated Federation of Chilean Workers, Mr. Clotario Blest Riffo is the spokesman of more than 800,000 workers. The Federation is not affiliated to any international trade union organisation. Mr. Blest Riffo writes to the World Council:

'I want you to inform this honourable Assembly that all Chile's workers will be with you in spirit, you who work for a world in which hatred and injustice will have disappeared and in which human brotherhood will reign. I have for a long time taken part in this crusade for peace and will, more than ever at the present time, be in the advance guard to do away with the use of atomic weapons which would create wholesale destruction. The workers of Chile are truly peaceloving and their one desire is to cement the unity of all the workers of the world . . .

'I would respectfully request you to give my fraternal greetings and those of all the members of my organisation to the Assembly.'

A Senator from Peru

Professor Jose Uriel Garcia states that he is giving his opinion as 'a university professor, writer and member of the Peruvian Senate' and writes:

'The basic themes that will be discussed at this Assembly deserve the sincere support of all sensible people who refuse to see political and commercial differences settled through the atomic and hydrogen bombs . . .'

FINLAND GETS READY TO RECEIVE THE DELEGATES —

The Exhibition Hall is Made Ready for the Assembly

As our readers know, the World Assembly will be held in the great Exhibition Hall in Helsinki. It will be attended by more than 2,000 delegates and many representatives of the press and radio from many countries and this makes necessary a whole series of technical installations and services so that the proceedings may run smoothly and be rapidly transmitted.

For example the hall's huge gallery will be entirely transformed and one hundred offices and cabins will be installed for translators, secretaries, typists and stenographers. There will also be offices and rooms for press and radio reporters, for the various administrative departments which will be at the disposal of the delegates, and for the staff of the Assembly newspaper.

4,000 Square Yards of Partitions

How will all these changes be made? The task is a big one if it is borne in mind that 4,000 square yards of partitions will have to be installed and that all the arrangements will have to be completed in three days.

The members of the Carpenters' Union in Helsinki have helped the Finnish Peace Committee to solve this problem by offering to make the prefabricated sections for the partitions for nothing — a notable contribution to the World Assembly — and 300 of them have promised to erect the various rooms in one day!

*

2,200 Yards of Cloth

But there is much more to do than that!

The hall will be completely draped in blue cloth and it will take 2,200 yards of cloth to do this.

*

60 Miles of Wiring for the Earphones

Earphones will be installed to enable the delegates to follow the proceedings of the Assembly; they will be able to hear simultaneous translations of the speeches in English, French, German, Chinese, Spanish and Russian, the official languages of the Assembly. There will also be translations into other languages, Swedish and Finnish, for example.

*

The job of installing the simultaneous translation system has been entrusted to the firm Relejanuuntaja 04, which constructed the great electrically-operated results board for the Olympic Games in Helsinki, and it will entail 60 miles of wiring.

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Professor Felix Iverse
of the Assembly.

...own People Say...

Mr. František Kubka

Czechoslovak writer and Laureate of the Czechoslovak Peace Prize:

'We are going to Helsinki to tell our friends how we are struggling for peace in Czechoslovakia. We shall listen with close attention to reports on the aims of this struggle in the immediate future.

'We shall go to the country of the midnight sun to prepare the dawn. In Helsinki the forces opposed to the preparations for another war will unite even more closely.

'Today, ten years after the end of the Second World War, the guns have fallen silent throughout the world and they must never be heard again. It is within our power to impose this.'

*

Mr. Alan Marshall

Australian author:

'Now, as never before, the future of mankind is threatened by the destructive powers of atomic warfare and only a firm stand by the world's people can prevent it.

'The World Assembly for Peace is the voice of these people and through it they will express their determination to put an end to war. The roads that lead to Helsinki are roads of Peace and Goodwill. May those delegates who return along these roads bring with them a renewed determination to continue their fight for peace and messages of hope for the waiting millions seeking freedom from the constant threat of atomic war.'

Belgian Section of World Movement for World Federal Government

'We should be happy to see you succeed in your efforts.'

Mr. Maurice R. Cosyn, General Secretary of the Belgian section of the World Movement for World Federal Government has just made known his views on the World Assembly in Helsinki in a letter to the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace.

Mr. Cosyn first of all stresses his movement's position on the question of disarmament, i.e. total disarmament, to be supervised by a joint supranational authority to which also all international differences must be submitted.

Having stated his own point of view, Mr. Cosyn goes on:

'We should nonetheless be happy if the vast movement of opinion which you have succeeded in arousing in many parts of the world showed itself powerful enough to force the great powers to put an end to the test explosions, which in themselves are an enormous danger to mankind, and to conclude an agreement banning the weapons discovered by modern science. While this would not mean that security had been ensured, it would mean time gained, and this would enable us all to get used to the idea of really universal suffrage, at least on the vital question of war and peace.

'We wish you every success.'

The West German Women's Movement for Peace has sent the World Council of Peace the following letter:

'We are very happy to see from your bulletins the advanced state of the preparations for the World Assembly in Helsinki. We assure you of our collaboration in and support for this Assembly, which will give the peoples an opportunity to make their voice heard.

'At this time, millions of people are looking confidently towards Helsinki with the certainty that the Assembly will be a further step towards peace.'

A Happy Time for Austria

'The World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki will be an event with positive significance for everyone in the world. It will not only express the will of millions upon millions of people and demand, in their name, the peaceful settlement of international differences and tensions, but also and above all it will see to it that peace is effectively maintained between peoples and continents. It is impossible to express in a few words the significance of this in the era of murderous atomic weapons which have already caused too much harm to innocent people in the cold war. But what one can say is that the World Assembly for Peace will help to bring about the banning of the bomb and disarmament... Mankind, hungry for peace, will forget the horrible massacres it has already lived through and those that atomic weapons would create and will be able to set out along the road to peace in the future with a new and stronger hope.

'We Austrians know only too well what it meant to suffer war and the aftermath of war year after year, and we know, too, what it would mean if the same thing, magnified to a point difficult to imagine, were to fall upon us again. At this very moment our country is overjoyed at the idea that it is soon to receive its independence after such a long wait. But independence would soon be worth nothing, once again, if Europe and the world were not free from threats to peace.

'The World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki has the aim of giving us and mankind as a whole what we all need and what is indispensable to our life — world peace. We thank the World Council of Peace for having called the World Assembly in Finland. The Finnish people are traditionally peace-loving and attached to their productive labour and we hope that there, in the land of a thousand lakes, the storm that threatens world peace will die away.'

Pastor *Erwin Kock* (Austria)

...ES — FINLAND GETS READY TO RECEIVE THE DELEGATES

Turku Honours the World Assembly

These port installations and factories make of the former Finnish capital a great modern industrial city.

Lying just over 100 miles from Helsinki, Turku, the former capital of Finland, is one of the most important ports on the Baltic, which, together with its cotton mills and engineering factories, makes it an intensely active city.

The members of the Peace Movement in Turku did not want their city to remain aloof from the great event which will take place in the capital from June 22—29. Every detail carefully prepared, the signature campaign has up till now had excellent results, particularly in such factories as the Barker textile factory, the Suomen Pultti factory and the Merivaara factory, in which more than 80 per cent of the workers have signed the Vienna Appeal. Then, during the Assembly itself, a great exhibition entirely devoted to the struggle for peace will be held in Turku. The Movement's intention in holding this exhibition is to give the public a picture of the great activities for peace throughout the world.

Peace organisations and individuals from more than twenty countries have loaned material — pictures, revues, etc. — for the exhibition. Great Britain, Japan, France, Germany and Hungary, in particular, have sent a great deal of material.

...ess Conference in Helsinki

...Peace Movement held a press conference on May 6 ...ening the conference, Mr. Vainö Meltti, president of ... described the various activities going on in every ...ld in preparation for the World Assembly and gave ... the various delegations and individuals who have ...ced that they will be taking part.

... Armas Tolsa stated the Finnish Peace Movement's ...o send a widely representative delegation to the Assem... from which no one would be excluded.

...ur activity is to unite all men in this great cause of ...tor Tolsa. 'I hope and believe that the Finnish people ... the great significance of this task and will send dele...erent circles to the World Assembly.'

...ix Iversen then spoke on the practical organisation ...y.

A Whole Continent Will be There . . .

(Contd. from page 1)

Many people who have already announced that they are taking part, have not had any association with the Peace Movement. Their differing points of view — Liberal, Socialist, Catholic, Communist or Conservative — can help to bring about a fruitful debate which may arrive at conclusions that can be accepted by wide sections of public opinion.

The famous scientist, Professor Josue de Castro M.P., President of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, will be present in Helsinki from Brazil, together with Marshal Edgar de Oliveira, Mr. Mauricio Rocha e Silva, biologist, and the poet Aluizio Medeiros. The Confederation of Brazilian Workers will be represented by its vice-president, Mr. Eloy Martins Silva, who is also vice-president of the World Federation of Engineering Workers. Among other Brazilian trade union leaders who will be at the Assembly is Mr. Rocha Mendez M.P., member of the Printer's Trade Union. The 30 to 40 strong Brazilian delegation will also include M.P.s, writers, artists, peasants and students.

The famous Mexican film actress Rosaura Revueltas, who played an unforgettable role in the great American film *Salt of the Earth*, has expressed the intention of coming to Helsinki. Other Mexicans taking part will be Professor Guillermo Hero, director of the Mexican Observatory; Dr. Guillermo Montano, vice-president of the Radiological Society, member of the Academy of Medicine; Mr. Miguel Covarrubias, painter and anthropologist; and workers' and peasants' leaders.

In agreement with the recent national conference, the various regions of Colombia have decided to send one delegate each. The Pacific coast region will send Mr. Julio Samiento, engineer and Dr. Roberto Gomez Restrepo. There will also be a stock raiser, a barrister and a notary from Medellin; a doctor and a worker from Popayan; and others from Bavaria and other regions. Mrs. Nazareth de Cruz will represent the Women's Democratic Association and other individuals are getting ready to come to Helsinki.

From Argentine it has already been announced that scientists, writers, political leaders and workers' representatives, peasants and intellectuals from Buenos Aires and the most important provinces will attend the World Assembly.

Among those sponsoring the Helsinki Assembly in Chile are Mr. Salvador Allende, vice-president of the Senate; Mr. Baltazar Castro, president of the Lower House; Mr. Juan Acevedo M.P., President of the Party of Labour; Mr. Jose Gueto M.P. of the Party of Labour; Mr. Quinteros Tricot, Socialist Party Senator; Mr. Alejandro Rios Valdivia, vice-president of the Radical Party; and Mr. Clotario Blest Riffo, President of the Amalgamated Federation of Chilean Workers. Mr. Ernesto Araneda Rocha M.P. of the Democratic Party has let it be known that he will go to Helsinki with the Chilean delegation which is composed of delegates elected at many popular assemblies and well-known persons from intellectual and political circles.

The Ecuadorian writer Jorge Icaza is known in a number of countries in Europe through translations of his famous novel *Huasipungo*. He will come to Helsinki together with other persons from Ecuador including, we are informed, the President of the House of Ecuadorian Culture, Mr. Benjamin Carrion. It is announced that the writer Luis Cardoza y Aragon, former Guatemalan ambassador in Paris and Moscow, will also be present at the Assembly.

Cuba, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay and Costa Rica will also send representative delegations to Helsinki. From Venezuela, General Gabaldon, a highly respected Catholic figure, writes: 'I cherish the hope of being able to come to Helsinki . . .' Support for the Assembly is also announced from Peru, Panama and Honduras. Peace-lovers from Porto Rico find it impossible to come but send a contribution in dollars to help cover the expenses of the Assembly, together with their best wishes.

INDIA

(Contd. from page 1)

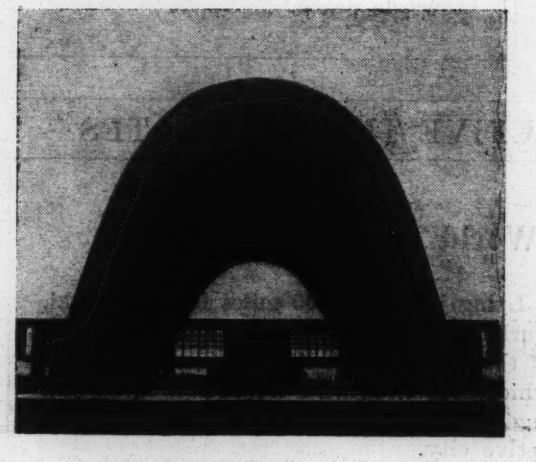
existence and the relaxation of international tension. The unity attained in the different sections of the people through these preparations and the great enthusiasm which has everywhere met the important results of these conferences, give the peace forces valuable help in the preparations for the World Assembly.

From May 15 to June 15 many meetings will be held to bring together a very representative Indian delegation to the World Assembly and to stimulate the signature campaign against the preparations for atomic war. At the same time, there will be a nation-wide collection of funds to meet the travelling expenses of the delegates.

Letter from Japan

(Contd. from page 1)

Professor Kiyonobu Asai of the same university; Professor Kaoru Yasui of Hosei University and Secretary-General of the National Council against Atomic and Hydrogen bombs; Professor Shohei Miyara, Professor of Hokkaido University, physician and member of the Japanese Council of Science.



This monument, the work of the Japanese architect Isamu Noguchi, has been erected in memory of the victims of the first atomic bomb which dropped on Hiroshima. A law recently passed by the Japanese Parliament proclaimed Hiroshima the 'City of Peace'.

The support from trade unions is much wider than before. Unions of such public services as the employees of the Ministries of Labour and of Construction and the employees of the Judiciary and the National Council of the Unions of Bank and Insurance Company Employees are now co-operating in the preparations for the Helsinki Assembly. Also, the Teachers Union, with more than 500,000 members, is actively collaborating.

The participation of the following organisations in the Preparatory Committee for the World Assembly in Helsinki shows the problems with which the Japanese Peace Movement is confronted: the National Council for the Protection of the Constitution, the main object of which is to prevent the rearmament of Japan (its president is Mr. Tetsu Katayama, former Prime Minister, and the supreme adviser to the Right Wing Socialist Party); the National Council for the Restoration of Normal Relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, the president of which is Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, a veteran Conservative member of the House of Representatives; the Council for the Restitution of Okinawa to Japan, which represents a movement carried on by the inhabitants of the Islands of Okinawa, where the U.S. army is constructing hydrogen bomb bases.

More local delegates are going to be nominated and influential personalities on the national level will be elected to make the total number of the Japanese delegation as many as seventy.

As in many other countries, the question of covering the expenses of sending such a big delegation to Helsinki, which is some 6,000 miles away from Tokyo, is a very serious one. The approximate cost per delegate is about $ 2,000. Yet, with a firm determination to achieve this, many popular organisations are showing great versatility in raising funds. 'Peace Dove Cards' are being sold; the profit of 10 yen on each card will take a delegate 140 yards towards Helsinki. 'Peace and Friendship Postcards' containing four picture postcards, by Kishida Ryusei (Japan), Chi Pai-shih (China), Repin (Soviet Union), and Picasso (Spain) are being sold at a profit of 10 yen for every series. Many film shows are being organised. Also ties, scarves and ash trays, designed by well-known artists, are on sale. Although individual contributions may be small, they will enable a great number of people to participate in the Helsinki Assembly in an indirect but concrete way.

The Japanese people are confident of being able to send a good delegation to the World Assembly. The Tokyo Sports Hall, which accommodates more than 20,000, has already been reserved for a big send-off meeting for the delegation.

*

On learning that the World Assembly had been postponed, the Japanese Preparatory Committee postponed the Japanese National Assembly for Peace to June 4, 5 and 6.

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23 West 26 Street
New York, 10, N.Y.

May 24, 1955

TO THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
AT HELSINKI, JUNE 22-29, 1955

The undersigned members of the World Peace Council, resident in the United States of America, wish hereby to express their complete agreement with the program of the World Peace Council.

They recommend that the citizens of the United States named in the accompanying memorandum who have long worked for Peace be elected as members of the World Peace Council in America in the meeting at Helsinki.

While it is still difficult and for most of us almost impossible to obtain passports for travel outside of our country, and while therefore few if any of us can be present at the Helsinki meeting, we wish hereby to bear testimony to the fact that the Peace movement in the United States, despite its difficulty of expression and action, is nevertheless large and growing. It has been impossible for the government to enact its universal military training program. Peace sentiment has compelled the administration to reverse itself with regard to a meeting of the Great Powers at top level; and to agree to consultation for cease fire in the Formosa straits. An increasing number of prominent Americans have recently spoken out for Peace and sanity in the world and against the horror of a third world war. We confidently expect that the sentiment against war will grow steadily in the United States and that its expression will be more articulate and we sent hereby our sincere greetings to those of you who have worked so long and faithfully for world peace.

Paul Robeson
Stalin Peace Prizeman 1952
Member of the World Peace Council

Howard Fast
Stalin Peace Prizeman 1953
Member of the World Peace Council

W.E.B. Du Bois
World Council of Peace Prizeman 1952
Member of the World Peace Council

23 West 26 Street
New York, 10, N.Y.

[World Peace Council]

May 24, 1965

TO THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL
AT HELSINKI, JUNE 22-29, 1965

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World Council of Peace Prizeman 1952
Member of the World Peace Council

23 West 26 Street

New York 10, New York

May 24, 1955

M. Jean Laffitte
World Peace Council
Estate-Haus
Mollwald-Platz 5
Vienna 4, Austria

My dear M. Laffitte:

The undersigned persons interested in the World Peace Council to be held at Helsinki, Finland, June 22-29, 1955, beg to inform you that the following Americans, members of the World Peace Council, are still interested in its work and are willing to accept membership on the Council if re-elected at the Helsinki meeting:

Fred Stover	Howard Fast	Ernest De Maio
Paul Robeson	Willard Uphaus	John A. Kingsbury
John Darr	W.E.B. Du Bois	

In addition to these the following Americans are interested in the Peace Movement, and active. They are willing, if elected, to serve on the Council:

Albert Kahn	Robert Morss Lovett	Kenneth Wiley Forbes
Rockwell Kent	Holland Roberts	Scott Nearing
Shirley Graham	Anton Refregier	

The undersigned therefore strongly recommend that all of the above persons should be proposed for election to the World Peace Council at the Helsinki meeting.

W.E.B. Du Bois

Paul Robeson

John Darr

Howard Fast

Copy

23 West 26 Street

New York 10, New York

May 24, 1955

M. Jean Laffitte
World Peace Council
Estate-Haus
Mollwald-Platz 5
Vienna 4, Austria

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W.E.B Du Bois

Paul Robeson

W.E.B. Du Bois

John Darr

Howard Fast

[World Peace Council]

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Vienna, May 26, 1955

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 5
AUSTRIA

O/mp

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Friend,

Thank you very much for your letters of May 2nd and 9th and for the very valuable information contained in them.

First of all, here is a complete list of American members of the World Council of Peace:-

Rev. John Darr, Jr.
Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Mr. Howard Fast
Mr. Charles Howard
Rev. Massie Kennard
Mr. J.A. Kingsbury
Mr. Karley Larson
Mr. E. de Maio
Rev. R. Muir
Dr. C. Paolone
Mr. Paul Robeson
Mr. Fred Stover, member of theBureau of the World Council,
and
Rev. W. Uphaus

We fully understand your desire to have an active, interested body of Council members in the United States and therefore entirely approve the steps you are taking to send to the Helsinki Assembly carefully thought out proposals from prominent people whose authority is universally recognised. We shall have great pleasure in receiving your proposals and we very much appreciate the work you are doing.

We feel that this procedure will certainly meet with the approval of the United States delegates to the World Assembly and will be of great assistance to them when the question of electing the new Council comes up.

We shall also have great pleasure in receiving the joint statement you announce in your first letter.

continued.....

27-14-19

We thank you again and hope that you will continue to send us frequent information on work for peace in the United States.

With every goodwish,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat
of the World Council of Peace

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

27-4-20

June 7, 1955

M. Jean Laffitte
World Council of Peace
Estate-Haus
Mollwald-Platz 5
Vienna 4, Austria

Dear M. Laffitte:

Enclosed is a statement concerning American membership on the World Peace Council, signed by Paul Robeson, John Darr, W.E.B. Du Bois and Howard Fast.

Will you kindly let me know when and if this is received. I have had a photostat made and can send that later if this does not come to hand.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

87-14-48

[World Peace Council]

June 7, 1955

M. Jean Laffitte
World Council of Peace
Estate-Haus
Mollwald-Plats 5
Vienna 4, Austria

Dear M. Laffitte:

Enclosed is a statement signed by Paul Robeson, Howard Fast and W.E.B. Du Bois. It is directed to the World Peace Council.

Will you kindly let me know when and if it is received. I have had a photostat made and can send that later if this does not come through.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEB:lh

[World Peace Council]

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 5
AUSTRIA

Vienna, 17th June, 1955

O:mp

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

41-11A-13

Dear Friend,

This is to acknowledge your letters of 7th June on the candidatures of eight former members of the World Council and eight new persons, and the statement signed by yourself, Paul Robeson and Howard Fast.

We are very grateful to you for having sent this. In spite of difficulties, then, the United States will be present at Helsinki where authoritative voices will be heard.

Many thanks and best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace,

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

6 copies

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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NS NA370 INTL=WIEN VIA MACKAY RADIO 36 11 1750

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LT W E DU BOIS= B

31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN (NY)=

AT HELSINKI SEVERAL COMMISSIONS MADE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING TENTH ANNIVERSARY BOMBING HIRSHIMA STOP WOULD BE GRATEFUL YOU INFORM US MEASURES ENVISAGED FOR COMMEMORATION AUGUST 6=

SECRETARIAT WORLD COUNCIL= [World Peace Council]

11-11A-10

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[World Peace Council]

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 5
AUSTRIA

Vienna, July 14, 1955

Mr. W.E.B. DU BOIS
U.S.A.

41/IIA/2

Dear Friend,

The World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki was followed by a Conference of national delegations of the Peace Movement which was also attended by many persons who had taken part in the World Assembly in various capacities. The new World Council was endorsed at this Conference, and we have much pleasure in informing you that you were unanimously re-elected a member of the Council. Allow us to offer you our warm congratulations and to say how happy we are that our friendly co-operation in work for peace will continue.

We shall continue to send you documents dealing with the activities of the World Council together with all our publications, and we are, of course, always at your service for any details and information you may wish to have.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat
of the World Council of Peace

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

SECRETARIAT
OF THE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

ESTATE-HAUS
WIEN IV
MÖLLWALD-PLATZ 5
AUSTRIA
O/bw

[World Peace Council]

Vienna, August 13, 1955

Dr.W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.
U.S.A.

21-611-12

Dear Dr. du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of August 2.

We have followed with great interest the recent developments in the fight to ensure the right of all Americans to have a passport and we hope we shall soon be able to welcome you to a meeting of the World Council of Peace.

We greatly appreciate the work that you and others in America are doing for the cause of peace and we feel sure that the newatmosphere in the world following on the success of the Four Power Conference will help this work forward.

We have noted the way in which your wife wishes her name to appear in our lists.

With good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace

Jean Laffitte
General Secretary

[World Peace Council]

PRESS BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE INFORMATION SERVICE
OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE
Estate Haus, Möllwaldplatz 5, Wien IV

Special Issue

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace held a meeting in Vienna on October 12 and 13 in the presence of the press.

The Bureau devoted its discussions to a study of the present international situation and the methods which the World Peace Movement should adopt to develop the "spirit of Geneva" and to contribute to the success of the forthcoming Conference of the four Foreign Ministers.

The Bureau decided to address the attached appeal to public opinion :

27-13-1

APPEAL TO PUBLIC OPINION

The Conference of the Four Heads of Government held in Geneva last July profoundly changed the international climate. It expressed the desires of the peoples. Public opinion will not allow the first results that have been achieved to be jeopardised; it cannot be satisfied with a mere truce in the Cold War.

Everyone is aware of the serious difficulties that the Four Foreign Ministers will have to overcome at the new conference due to open in Geneva on October 27th. A general settlement can be attained only by negotiations that will require mutual goodwill and tireless patience.

Whenever any agreement can be reached, however modest it may be, it must be achieved. Its conclusion will open the way to fresh developments. An agreement on security would speed disarmament. An agreement on disarmament would help to solve the problems of security and the reunification of Germany.

In the sphere of disarmament the viewpoints are now so close together that its realisation now depends only on the goodwill of the governments. In the sphere of the development of international contacts and exchanges, first steps have already been taken. Public opinion will not tolerate that disagreement on any one point of the agenda at Geneva should be made an excuse for cancelling this progress and making the conference fail.

Because fear has receded, because mistrust has grown less, the burden of the Cold War is today becoming intolerable. People want the benefits of the relaxation of tension to be brought into their daily life. They want a reduction of armaments to result in a better life for all, and to end for ever the hateful threat of nuclear weapons.

The peoples will not tolerate a return to the Cold War. They demand further steps towards international cooperation. They demand the abandonment of the policy of military blocs. They want the work of negotiation which has started to be extended to all parts of the earth still subject to the policy of coercion and Cold War.

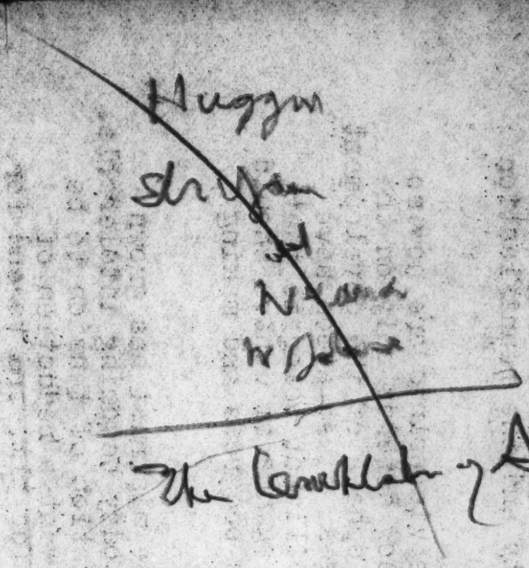
The World Council of Peace calls on every man and woman, every people, to act to make the Geneva spirit prevail in all countries and on all continents.

THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE,

Vienna,

13th October, 1955.

++++++++++

27-13-2

Eigentümer, Herausgeber und Verleger: Roland Vuillaume, Verantwortlicher - Redakteur : Gertrude Kaufmann, beide Wien IV
Möllwaldplatz 5 -